FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MARCH 1985

Lebanon

Israel and the South — Beirut radio accused the IDF of killing or wounding "more than 200 people" in a large explosion at the mosque in the Shi'ite village of Ma'rakah on 4 March. A UNIFIL spokesman cited by AFP announced that French UN troops had pulled out 19 dead or wounded people, though he noted that others were still trapped in the wreckage. For Israel's part, the IDF spokesman strongly denied that Israel was responsible for the explosion, IDF radio reported.

The explosion in Ma'rakah followed an IDF search operation in the village over the weekend in which about 800 soldiers took part, according to Jerusalem radio. Earlier, four IDF soldiers were wounded by attacks in the Tyre area, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri warned that "whenever Israel strikes against a southern village, we will strike a settlement in Galilee," Beirut radio reported. Israeli Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens countered with a warning, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, that Israel will "crush Khomeyni terrorism" on its doorstep.

In a related development, the Israeli Cabinet unanimously decided on 3 March to instruct the IDF to carry out the second stage of the redeployment plan to safeguard Israel's northern border, the Cabinet secretary announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Dismantling work is already underway, according to the radio, and the evacuation is scheduled for completion within 12 weeks. During the Cabinet debate, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, in remarks broadcast by IDF radio, expressed the hope that Israeli troops will be back in Israel by September, but he warned the Syrians against moving their troops in Lebanon southward toward the Israeli border, asserting that this would lead to a "confrontation."

Beirut Shelling — Shells landed on the runways of Beirut Airport on 4 March, disrupting air traffic, Beirut radio announced. This followed clashes in the Al-Shuwayfat area the previous day, reported by Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. While the former blamed the "Junblatt gunmen" for the renewed fighting, the latter held the Army and Phalangists responsible.

Israel-Egypt

At the 3 March Israeli Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Shim'on Peres confirmed Israel's willingness to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include PLO members, but he said Israel will reject proposals for such a delegation to hold talks with the United States beforehand, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the director general of Peres' office returned from Egypt with a message expressing President Husni Mubarak's "readiness in principle" to meet with Peres, according to Israel's *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*. On the other hand, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid indicated that a Peres-Mubarak summit is unlikely "at the present time," MENA reported. He also confirmed that Mubarak will meet with Jordanian King Husayn before visiting Washington on 8 March, according to Amman's *AL-DUSTUR*. 'Abd al-Majid had earlier delivered a message from Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, announcing afterward in a statement reported by Cairo radio that Egypt and Iraq hold "identical" views on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and stressing that the PLO must choose its representatives for any further political move in order to give momentum to the agreement. As for the internal debate in Israel over the merits of Mubarak's initiative, an Israeli official close to Prime Minister Peres stated on 1 March that Israel must take it "seriously," Jerusalem radio noted. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir subsequently contended that the recent contacts with Egypt have added "nothing" to the peace process, and he pointed out that the Likud's presence in the Cabinet prevents the government from embarking on any "dangerous political move," the radio reported.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in a 1 March interview with Radio Monte Carlo, confirmed that the PLO is holding contacts with Jordan in order to "clarify" the PLO-Jordanian agreement, and he said the dialogue will continue until the Jordanians agree to an amendment. Jordan views the agreement as providing for a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation for peace talks, whereas the PLO thinks there should be a joint Arab delegation in accordance with the Fes summit resolutions, he noted. On President Mubarak's initiative, 'Arafat expressed appreciation for Egypt's efforts to activate the situation but he reaffirmed the PLO's view that "everything" must be carried out within the framework of an international conference attended by all concerned parties including the PLO.

Iran-Iraq War

Land War — Following a "daring and successful raid" on Iranian positions east of Basra, Iraqi troops occupied their targets and took up their new position late on 28 February, the Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by the Voice of the Masses radio maintained.

POW's — Iran released 27 disabled Iraqi POW's to Turkish authorities on 3 March, Tehran radio announced. The radio went on to note that Iraq has not declared its readiness to receive the POW's.

Kuwait

New Cabinet — The Kuwaiti amir approved the new cabinet presented by the prime minister on 3 March, KUNA reported. There are 8 new faces in the 15-person Cabinet including the finance minister and the minister of state for cabinet affairs, the agency added.

Assassination of Iraqi Diplomat — In a telephone call to KUNA an Islamic Jihad spokesman claimed responsibility for the 28 February assassination of the Iraqi assistant cultural attache in Kuwait, according to the clandestine radio Nejat-e Iran. However KUNA has not reported the Islamic Jihad's claim. Meanwhile, in a Foreign Ministry statement carried by the agency, Kuwait strongly condemned the assassination saying that such acts are "directed primarily" against Kuwait's security.

Pakistan

President Ziaul Haq, in a 2 March address to the nation broadcast by Karachi radio, announced his intention to restore "in stages" the 1973 Constitution subject to certain amendments which the newly elected National Assembly will be free to "reject, nullify, or terminate." Outlining his proposed amendments to the 1973 Constitution, President Zia said that he should be recognized as head of state for another 5 years by making the results of the 1984 referendum part of the Constitution.

As for the part of the Constitution dealing with a state of emergency, President Zia called for the establishment of a National Security Council whose duty would be to recommend the enforcement of a state of emergency if the national situation starts "deteriorating." He strongly denied "totally baseless" reports that this body would be above the constitution and could interfere in the work of government and parliament.

Meanwhile, Karachi radio reported that turnout in the Provincial Assemblies election was almost 57 percent, about 4 percent higher than for the National Assembly election, with the highest poll in the Punjab and the lowest in Baluchistan.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in a speech to the General People's Congress broadcast by Tripoli radio on 2 March, proclaimed the establishment of a "pan-Arab command" for all the revolutionary forces in the Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf. PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will ask the Algerians to join this command during his forthcoming visit to Algiers, Al-Qadhdhafi added. Noting that Algeria complains every time Libyan aircraft intrude into Algerian airspace, the Libyan leader stressed that Algerian planes are welcome to fly in Libyan airspace, and he reaffirmed his opposition to the "fictitious" borders dividing the Arab nation. He scorned those Arabs who are going "in procession" to pledge their allegiance to Washington, and said the Arabs should become "terrorists" against the United States and Israel, taking the battle to the Israeli settlements "inside Palestine."

On internal matters, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libyan citizens have the right to defend their existence by "liquidating" opponents at home and abroad "in broad daylight." He also praised a Congress resolution providing for the forcible conscription of Libyans into construction companies. On the other hand, Al-Qadhdhafi criticized Congress resolutions concerning reparations demanded from Italy and Libyan students in Britain.

Tripoli radio also broadcast speeches by Khalid al-Fahum, "speaker of the PNC," and by a Fatah Revolutionary Council member, who spoke on behalf of Sabri al-Banna, alis Abu Nidal. Both speakers sharply attacked the Amman agreement between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn. Meanwhile, following a telephone conversation between Al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-asad, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Tripoli, according to the radio.

Reaction to Vienna Shooting — Libya will send officials to Austria to assist investigations into the "sinful attempt" to assassinate a Libyan diplomat on 28 February, according to JANA. In contrast with Austrian reports that the victim was no longer working for Libya and was an opponent of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, JANA described him as a member of the staff of the Vienna People's Bureau and linked the shooting with previous attacks on Libyan diplomats in Rome. In a related statement reported by Vienna radio, the People's Bureau in Vienna accused the United States and Yasir 'Arafat of masterminding the assassination attempt.

Morocco

King Hassan II, in a 3 March speech broadcast by Rabat radio, said that Morocco is "anxious" to build the Arab Maghreb and is therefore continuing the dialogue with Algeria. However, King Hassan II noted that the Arab Maghreb is "faltering" because of "obstacles" placed by enemies of territorial unity. Despite earlier reports that King Hassan II would deliver his speech on the anniversary of his accession to the throne in the Western Sahara, the radio announced that the speech was delivered in Marrakech.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 042 *4 March 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Interviewed on PLO-Jordanian Agreement *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 1
'Arafat Cited on Syrian-Trained Battalions *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... A 4
'Arafat Meets Maronite Delegation in Tunisia *[WAKH]* .... A 4
KUNA: Jordan-PLO Summit To Be Held on Agreement .... A 4
PLO Leaders Disagree Over Accord With Jordan *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 1 Mar]* .... A 4
PLO's 'Abd Al-Hamid Affirms Rejection of 242 *[KUNA]* .... A 5
Palestinian Official on Syrian Pact With Jordan *[Algiers Voice of Palestine]* .... A 5
Resistance Attacks Zionist Position in S. Lebanon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 6
Correction to 'Arafat's AL-HAWADITH Interview .... A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

AFP: Cypriot Tanker Hit by Rockets in Gulf .... C 1
Further Reportage on GCC, EEC Tariff Negotiations .... C 1
  Second Meeting Begins *[WAKH]* .... C 1
  Talks Conclude 2 Mar *[WAKH]* .... C 1
  Daily Sees No Progress *[Manama GULF DAILY NEWS 3 Mar]* .... C 1
  GCC Secretary General on Talks *[WAKH]* .... C 1

KUWAIT

Amir Approves New Cabinet Proposed by Prime Minister *[QNA]* .... C 1
Foreign Ministry on Assassination of Iraqi Official .... C 2

OMAN

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives in Muscat .... C 2
  Concludes Visit, Departs *[WAKH]* .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Algerian Foreign Minister Departs for Tunis 2 Mar .... C 2

PDRY

Prime Minister Interviewed on Cabinet Reshuffle *[AL-ITTIHAD 1 Mar]* .... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak on PLO, Libya, Syria, U.S., Israel *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 27 Feb]* .... D 1
Mubarak Views Jordanian-Palestinian Agreement *[AL-AKHBAR 26 Feb]* .... D 2
'Ali Interviewed on Mubarak Initiative *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... D 3
'Abd Al-Majid on Husayn-Mubarak Talks *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 4 Mar]* .... D 4
Further Coverage of Mideast Peace Initiative .... D 4
  Mubarak on 'Palestinian Cause' *[AL-AHRAM 27 Feb]* .... D 4
  Mubarak, Officials Review Reaction .... D 5
  Messages to Arab Leaders .... D 5
  U.S., Israeli Reaction Noted .... D 5

Reportage on Visit of Senegalese President Diouf .... D 5
  Diouf Arrives in Cairo .... D 5
  Talks With Senegal Begin .... D 6
  'Abd Al-Majid on Talks .... D 6
  Mubarak Banquet Speech .... D 6
  Diouf Banquet Speech .... D 7
Abu Ghazalah Praises Results of Talks in U.S. .... D 8
  Further on Washington Visit .... D 8
Italian Chief of Staff Arrives in Cairo .... D 8
  Talks Appraise Weapons .... D 8
Jordanian Court Minister Arrives in Cairo .... D 9
Ghali Returns to Cairo From Addis Ababa .... D 9
Security Council Session on South Africa Requested .... D 9

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Receives Call From Egypt's Mubarak .... E 1
'Text' of Official Statement on Diplomat's Killing .... E 1
  'Ali Meets Kuwaiti Envoy .... E 1
Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques .... E 1
  No 1,757 .... E 1
  No 1,758 .... E 1
  No 1,759 .... E 2
Attacks on Tankers in Gulf To Continue *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... E 2
Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Security Council Session .... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From Visits to Spain, Austria .... F 1
Armed Forces Commander Returns From France, U.S. .... F 1
Senate President Al-Lawzi Meets With Belgian Envoy .... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Analyzes Jordanian-PLO Agreement .... F 1
Briefs: Belgian Ambassador Ends Tour .... F 1
  Ambassadors to Italy, Morocco

LEBANON

Military Council Debates Israeli Withdrawal Decision .... G 1
Israeli Withdrawal From Al-Biqa', Rashayya Begins .... G 1
Karami Criticizes U.S. Stand on Mideast, Veto .... G 1
Birri Views Israeli Actions, Arab 'Silence' .... G 1
  To Answer U.S. Hostility *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 2
Al-Din Urges People To Stike at U.S. Interests *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* .... G 2
Coverage of Israeli Operations in Southern Lebanon .... G 2
  UNIFIL Blocks Israeli Move .... G 2
  French Fire on Israelis *[KUNA]* .... G 2
  Israelis Enter Ma'rakah *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 3
  Resistance Retaliates Against Israelis .... G 3
Reportage on Explosion at Ma'rakah Mosque .... G 3
  AFP Reports 19 Casualties .... G 3
  Beirut Claims 200 Casualties .... G 4
  Booby-Trapped Car Blamed *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4
  Cabinet Summons Ambassadors *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4
Violent Clashes Raging in Beirut Areas *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4
  PSP Radio Reports Clashes *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 4
Beirut Flights Suspended Due To Shelling .... G 4
  Airport Closure Denied .... G 4
Junblatt Closes Ministry Office at Beirut Airport .... G 5
Junblatt Plans Not To Attend Cabinet Session *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 5
National Democratic Front Praises Resistance .... G 5
Amal Official Calls for Increased Resistance .... G 6

- Ba'th Official on ADF's Return, Unity With Syria *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 6

SYRIA

- Al-Asad Receives Phone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi H 1
- Al-Asad Sends Congratulatory Cable to King Hassan H 1
- Al-Shar' on Imperialist, Zionist Plans H 1
- Reportage on Visit of Turkish Delegation H 1
  - Al-Shar', Turkish Delegation Confer H 1
  - Khaddam, Tuzel Discuss Relations H 1
  - Turkish Delegation Departs H 1
- Assembly Speaker Al-Zu'bi Returns From Aden H 1
- Khaddam Ends Libyan Visit, Returns to Damascus H 2
- Foreign Minister Al-Shar' To Visit Japan H 2
- Further on PDRY Chairman's Visit to Damascus H 2

ISRAEL

- Cabinet Debates Second Phase of Lebanon Withdrawal I 1
  - To Begin 'Immediately' I 1
  - Sharon Proposes Security Plan I 1
- Evacuation Begun; New Redeployment Line Outlined I 1
- Rabin Sees Withdrawal Completed by 16 September I 1
- IDF Force Searches Shi'ite Village of Ma'rakah I 2
  - Results Reported I 2
  - 4 Wounded, 3 Houses Razed I 2
- IDF Denies Responsibility for Ma'rakah Explosion I 2
- Peres Comments on Mubarak's Peace Initiative I 2
  - Approves Cairo Conference I 2
  - Plan an 'Advance' for Peace I 2
- Peres, Shamir Meet To Discuss Mubarak Plan I 3
- Shamir Comments on Mubarak's Peace Initiative I 3
  - Says Contacts Add 'Nothing' I 3
  - Dismisses Proposal I 3
- Tamir Brings Mubarak Acceptance of Summit *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 3 Mar]* I 3
- Cabinet Debate on Mubarak Initiative Detailed I 4
- Official Views Tabah Talk Date, Peres-Mubarak Summit I 4
- 'Senior Official' Takes Mubarak Initiative Seriously I 5
- Shahal Interviewed on Recent Talks in Egypt I 5
- Egypt's Basyuni Returns, Views Mubarak Initiative I 6
- Peres Favors Arbitration of Tabah Conflict *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Mar]* I 7
- Amal Leader Reiterates Plan To Attack Galilee Villages I 7
- Arens Counters Birri Threats To Attack Settlements I 7
- Rabin Warns Shi'ites Against Attack Attempts I 7
- Further Reportage on Bavarian President's Visit I 7
  - Meets With Shamir I 7
  - Departs 1 Mar I 7
- Bi'r Zayt, Al-Najah Universities Closed I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- OAU Foreign Ministerial Session Continues P 1
  - Nigeria's Gambari Comments *[NAN]* P 1
  - Ghana's Asamoah Addresses Session *[Accra]* P 1
  - Angolan Delegation Activities *[Luanda]* P 1
  - Liberation Movements 'Joint Statement' *[Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia]* P 2
  - Confidence in M'Bow, UNESCO *[NAN]* P 2
  - Resolutions Adopted *[AFP]* P 3
  - 21st Summit Date Set *[PANA]* P 3
- Conference on ECA Projects Opens in Ndjamena *[Ndjamena]* P 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- PDRY Chairman Arrives With Libya's Jallud ..... Q 1
  - PDRY Chairman's Arrival Statement ..... Q 1
  - Meeting With Bendjedid Held ..... Q 1

LIBYA

- Jallud To Propose Pan-Arab Unity Strategy ..... Q 1
- Further Reportage on General People's Congress ..... Q 1
  - JANA Reports Congress Proceedings ..... Q 1
  - PLO's Al-Fahum Condemns Accord ..... Q 2
  - Abu Nidal Speech ..... Q 2
  - Syrian Official on Palestinian Unity ..... Q 3
  - Jabir Receives Palestinian Officials ..... Q 3
  - Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Congress ..... Q 4
- Officials To Assist in Austrian Assassination Probe ..... Q 11

MOROCCO

- King Hassan Speaks on Accession Anniversary ..... Q 11
- Throne Day Ceremony Held in Marrakech ..... Q 13

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- Mengistu Receives Bulgaria's Kubadinski ..... R 1
  - Cooperation Agreements Signed ..... R 1
- Briefs: Trade Mission From PDRY ..... R 1

KENYA

- Moi Not Satisfied With Wajir District Peace Efforts ..... R 1
- Mwangale on OAU Council of Ministers Session ..... R 2

SOMALIA

- Radio Halgan Criticizes Taft's Visit to SDR ..... R 3

TANZANIA

- Outgoing PRC Ambassador Meets With Mwinyi ..... R 3

UGANDA

- USSR To Help Develop Economic Potential ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

- Habre Grants Clemency to Political Prisoners ..... S 1
- Embassy in Paris on LE FIGARO 'Disinformation' ..... S 1

GABON

- Angolan Oil Minister Arrives in Libreville *[Luanda]* ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA

Sankara Denies Nation Pawn, Comments on Military *[PANA]* .... T 1

GUINEA

Kountche, Niger Minister Discuss Cooperation, OAU *[Yaounde]* .... T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Liberia's Doe Holds Talks With President Vieira *[Radio ELWA]* .... T 1
    Visit Ends; Communique Issued *[Monrovia]* .... T 2

IVORY COAST

Party, State Enterprise Leaders Discuss Salaries .... T 2

NIGERIA

Buhari Promises Political Support to SDAR .... T 2
Partnerships With Foreign Defense Ventures Sought .... T 3

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves for 4-Day Visit to Egypt 1 Mar .... T 3

SIERRA LEONE

Libyans Invited to Islamic Conference Refused Entry .... T 3

TOGO

216 Candidates For 24 March Legislative Elections .... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

ANGOP: RSA Military Maneuver Seen as Provocation .... U 1
KUP: U.S., Other UNITA Prisoners Arrive in Jamba .... U 1

NAMIBIA

Mudge Says Country on Road to Independence *[Johannesburg]* .... U 1
UK Parliamentary Delegation Comments on Visit *[Johannesburg]* .... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. State Department Cited on Dialogue, Arrests .... U 1
R.F. Botha Says U.S. Misunderstands UDF Arrests *[Untata]* .... U 2
    Further on Botha Comments .... U 2
UDF Official Claims Abduction by RSA Agents *[Umtata]* .... U 2
Buthelezi Comments on U.S. Trip, Disinvestment .... U 2
    Further on Disinvestment .... U 3
STAR on U.S. Disinvestment Legislation *[Johannesburg 26 Feb]* .... U 3
Malan on Defense Reductions, Control of Security .... U 3
Paper Reports 'Secret Plan' To End Racial Conflict *[Umtata]* .... U 3
Johannesburg Cites Tutu on Constructive Engagement .... U 4

SUNDAY EXPRESS Interviews Goldberg in Israel *[Johannesburg 3 Mar]* .... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Government Forces Seal Off, Search Bulawayo Suburbs .... U 4
    Looking for ZAPU 'Dissidents' *[Johannesburg]* .... U 5
    Government Spokesman Comments .... U 5
    Nkomo Hiding; Muzorewa Comments *[Johannesburg]* .... U 5
    Nkomo 'Reported' in Harare *[Umtata]* .... U 5
    Operation Ends 3 Mar .... U 5
ZANU-PF Official Says Party Being Discredited .... U 5
HERALD Says 'No Excuse' for Interparty Violence *[26 Feb]* .... U 6

'Arafat Interviewed on PLO-Jordanian Agreement

JN012150 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1922 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program by unidentified Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Tunis; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Good evening, Abu 'Ammar.

['Arafat] Good evening.

[Correspondent] Abu 'Ammar, everybody wants to ask one question. The question is related to the Egyptian suggestion on a quadripartite conference in Cairo that would include Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians. Which Palestinians do they mean? Israel rejects the PLO's participation, and its rejection occurs on various levels. Peres' circle believes that he rejects the participation of known militant elements. Shamir's circle believes that his rejection is categorical and final. This matter is not surprising. What is surprising is the rejection of Palestinian personalities in this Egyptian suggestion. Those personalities are considered very close to Yasir 'Arafat.

In light of this rejection, we ask you, the person most closely related to the issue: What does Yasir 'Arafat say and what is his opinion of President Husni Mubarak's suggestion? Abu 'Ammar speaks directly from Tunis.

['Arafat] While appreciating and respecting Egypt's role and importance, our position is firm. We have declared this position at our PNC and even in the agreement with His Majesty King Husayn, namely, that everything must be carried out within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states as well as all the parties concerned with the Middle East dispute; this includes the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other parties. As we said, we respect the Jordanian views. They say that the delegation should first be a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our viewpoint is that it should be a joint Arab delegation in accordance with the Fes resolutions. This is because we base our moves on the Arab resolutions at Fes.

[Correspondent] However, Abu 'Ammar, the Egyptian circles do not rule out the participation of Palestinian personalities [word indistinct] the PLO.

['Arafat] There is a cordial discussion going on with our Egyptian brothers on our opinion. We appreciate them, because from their viewpoint, they are activating the stituation.

[Correspondent] However, you rejected [the suggestion].

['Arafat] As I told you before, I adhere to the PNC. I did not say I reject. I am speaking as the PLO Executive Committee chairman. My stand on this is very clear. I abide by the decisions adopted by my brothers at the PNC and by my commitments to His Majesty King Husayn in the agreement I signed on 11 February 1985.

[Correspondent] However, the agreement with King Husayn includes a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

['Arafat] No, this is the Jordanian viewpoint. We sent clarifications on our viewpoint. We believe that the joint delegation, the Jordanian viewpoint is a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, should be a joint Arab delegation.

[Correspondent] Are there any talks with Jordan to reach a new joint formula on this subject, Brother Abu 'Ammar?

['Arafat] Of course, there are continued talks with our brothers in Amman and with His Majesty King Husayn on many issues, including this issue in order to clarify it.

[Correspondent] However, despite your rejection of the Egyptian suggestion and your reservations concerning the Jordanian explanations of the agreement with Jordan, do you still believe that your agreement with King Husayn still exists?

['Arafat] [Words indistinct] Egypt does not insist on its proposals. We appreciate our Egyptian brothers' efforts because they activate the situation. We are holding contacts with the Egyptians to inform them of our views in this regard. I thank the Egyptian leadership because it has understood our viewpoint. Do not try to tell me that I rejected or not.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that your agreement is still valid?

['Arafat] (?Of course). This was approved by the Executive Committee and the Central Committee. A decision was issued on this matter. The decision was adopted at a joint meeting by the Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, our brothers in the Arab Liberation Front, and our brothers who are participating with us in the Central Committee.

[Correspondent] Brother Abu 'Ammar, after the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, many accusations were leveled against you by the Palestinian opposition, and even by some factions that you do not consider the opposition.

['Arafat] It is sufficient that these accusations are made in Damascus. What is issued in Damascus is considered in the Damascus pot.

[Correspondent] Speaking of Damascus, Syria announced that opposing this agreement has become part of its official policy. What is your reaction?

['Arafat] This has nothing to do with the Syrian or Arab people.

[Correspondent] They liken it to the 17 May agreement, as they put it. They say that the official Syrian policy was to foil it and it was foiled. That is what they say.

['Arafat] They know how to complete the Arab verse Al-Firazdaq alleged. Do you how to complete it?

[Correspondent] This is an Arabic verse. Of course. [The verse is: Al-Firazdaq alleged that he would kill Marba'; therefore, Marba' will live a long life]

['Arafat] Therefore, I say that what we are implementing has been approved by the PNC. It was decided by our Palestinian people and representatives. Therefore, no Arab ruler, including the Damascus rulers, has the right to interfere in Palestinian affairs. I tell them: Keep your hands off the Palestinian people. The Tripoli massacre is enough. It is enough that you left us to fight alone for 88 days in Beirut along with our Lebanese allies.

[Correspondent] The PLO Executive Committee statement that approved the agreement included points and additions that are not found in the original text of the agreement. Can we consider these additions as clarifications or reservations?

['Arafat] No, they are present. They are within the clarifications we sent to his majesty.

[Correspondent] What is the situation inside Fatah? Faruq Qaddumi made a statement to our radio opposing the agreement. Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] also expressed reservations on this agreement through our radio.

['Arafat] My God, are you against democracy?

[Correspondent] I support democracy.

['Arafat] We are proud of our democracy. I am not leading sheep. I am not winning an election by 99.7 percent.

[Correspondent] But your remarks at the beginning of this interview...[sentence incomplete]

['Arafat] I was not elected by 99.7 percent. I am a democrat. I lead heroes and fighters. They have the right to express their opinions at any time and anywhere. I have the right to listen to the Palestinian leaders in Gaza, the West Bank, the Negev, the Galilee, Amman, Kuwait, and in Tunis; I will listen to any Palestinian child, woman, or man everywhere.

[Correspondent] What conclusion have you drawn from all that you heard?

['Arafat] May God bless all those who contribute toward rectifying 'Umar's [second caliph after the Prophet Muhammad] crookedness. [A famous quote by 'Umar] Of course. Do you think that I am a dictator? This is the secret of Palestinian democracy — namely, democracy and constructive criticism.

[Correspondent] There is one point. At the beginning of this interview, you said that there is a difference of opinion between you and Jordan. You said Jordan believes in the possibility of forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

['Arafat] This is a Jordanian opinion that we respect. They also respect our viewpoint.

[Correspondent] It is said that the differences that appeared within Fatah were on this particular point. Since you say these things, on which most of the Fatah Central Committee members agree, then what are the differences within the Fatah Central Committee?

['Arafat] Who told you that there are differences?

[Correspondent] I mean the reservations or opposition. The Palestinian statements led us to believe that differences in views between you and some Central Committee members were based on the idea of a joint delegation because they regarded this point as canceling...[sentence incomplete]

['Arafat] I am sorry to hear you saying that there are differences in viewpoints.

[Correspondent] That is what we have been hearing and reading, Brother Abu 'Ammar.

['Arafat] Can you not see the media slave market? I am sorry to see the media massacring the Palestinian revolution. I tell them: Take it easy on the Palestinian revolution, which has not stopped sacrificing blood and has always been fighting in southern Lebanon with its Lebanese allies. It is still fighting there.

Nevertheless, the media never mentioned any Palestinian martyrs in southern Lebanon or the Palestinian detainees in Ansar camp. They do not report massacres in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. They do not mention the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp or the repression in Al-Burj al-Shamali, [word indistinct], or Al-Rashidiyah. This is part of the attempt to [word indistinct] the Palestinian revolution through the media.

[Correspondent] If Jordan refuses to amend the agreement, what will you do?

['Arafat] I will continue my dialogue with them until they agree to an amendment.

[Correspondent] Therefore, Abu 'Ammar will continue the dialogue?

['Arafat] Of course. His Majesty King Husayn's good spirit during the negotiations makes me very optimistic. Furthermore, you should know that some Jordanian officials answered these questions clearly. [word indistinct] answering them officially.

[Correspondent] For instance?

['Arafat] For instance, when the brother Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri was asked the other day about the Arab delegation, he said: Yes, when we said all the other parties, we meant all the Arab sides.

[Correspondent] However, the Arab parties and the Arab delegation need a decision by an Arab summit. Your attempts and those of Arab leaders to hold an Arab summit have so far failed.

['Arafat] There is no need for an Arab summit decision to agree on an Arab delegation. It means that [words indistinct] the Fes decision.

[Correspondent] Abu 'Ammar, what is meant by an Arab delegation? Would the delegation comprise all the Arabs concerned with the cause, such as Syria, for example?

['Arafat] There is no doubt that Syria is one of the basic parties in the Arab-Zionist conflict. The conflict is not only between the Palestinians and Zionists; it is between the Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese, Jordanians, and Egyptians on the one hand, and the Zionists on the other. All Arab parties assume the same responsibilities toward the cause, which we consider the central cause of the Arab nation. However, we cannot forget that Israel occupies part of the Syrian Arab territories —the Golan.

[Correspondent] Let us talk about President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington. What can the Egyptian president carry with him to Washington regarding the Palestinians?

['Arafat] I hope that the president will be successful in his visit. I ask him to concentrate on the same things aswhen he went to Washington in the past and stood in the place where the leaders stand and the Camp David accords were signed; namely, I ask him to say that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian people have a right to establish their state, and that their legitimate rights are approved by international legitimacy. We are in contact with the Egyptian brothers and the Egyptian leadership in this regard.

[Correspondent] Why not have President Husni Mubarak convey a message from Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, for example?

['Arafat] Does Ronald Reagan receive messages from Yasir 'Arafat? You know the position.

[Correspondent] They reject dialogue. Do you expect that he would not read a message from you?

['Arafat] Regrettably, the U.S. stand is biased. Israel's arrogance regarding its power is based on unlimited U.S. military, political, economic, technological, and financial support.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that King Fahd's visit to Washington has made some progress?

[8Arafat] I am not dealing with the details of the talks between His Majesty King Fahd and President Reagan. In accordance with the message I received from his majesty through his personal envoy, I understood that some progress was realized during the talks.

[Correspondent] Abu 'Ammar, the European Community supports the current diplomatic moves —your agreement with King Husayn and even the Egyptian proposal. What will you say to French External Relations Minister Ronald Duman when you meet him in Tunis in the near future?

['Arafat] Most of the European Community supported the Fes summit and welcomed the PNC. The European position on the Palestine cause is good. I will inform the new architect of French diplomacy that there are 5 million Palestinians who have the right to exercise their inalienable rights. This is a holy right approved by all international laws. They should exercise this holy right. Europe and the United States, which defended the holy right of 1,800 citizens in the Malvinas Islands, should realize the right to self-determination for 5 million Palestinians who form the central cause of the Middle East crisis.

[Correspondent] Brother Abu 'Ammar, allow me to return to the Palestinian arena. Before the Jordanian-PLO agreement, serious talks were being held between you and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. The DFLP raised its voice after the agreement. The other part of the question is that the PFLP announced through Dr George Habash that it supports the formation of a broad Palestinian front to topple the agreement. What is your comment? Do you expect that the dialogue will continue with the DFLP?

['Arafat] I do not want to embarass my brothers in the DFLP; I do not want to disclose the talks with them. Regarding Dr George Habash, I want to remind my Arab nation that he did with 'Abd al-Nasir the same thing he is now doing with the leader of the Palestinian revolution. I remind him and the Arab nation of what Dr Habash did.

[Correspondent] What did he do, Abu 'Ammar?

['Arafat] In 1967, when the Arabs were defeated, he was the first to assail President 'Abd al-Nasir. He knows this. As for us, who had had differences with 'Abd al-Nasir, we felt that it was our duty to stand with him in the same trench, defending our Arab nation. I say that he knows this. If he hears me, he will readily understand what I mean.

[Correspondent] How can you face the new situation if some of them try to extend the opposition from the leadership level to the popular level inside and outside the occupied territory?

['Arafat] Our people are alert. Their greatness lies in the fact that they were the real mainstay that protected the PLO in all the crises, both inside and outside the occupied territory. They know that their efforts are impossible to achieve.

[Correspondent] A last question Abu 'Ammar. Do you think that the diplomatic and political moves through the Arab states, particularly the visits by the Arabs to Washington, are serious? Even though there still are differences in views, do you think that all these moves will bear fruit?

['Arafat] You have raised two points. Serious? Yes. Undoubtedly, all the Arab leaders make serious efforts to achieve positive results. As to the U.S. response, I tell the Arab nation as a whole that the U.S. response [raddat al-fi'l] will not come except through Arab unity, solidarity, and strength. I would like to say that if a nation drops its military option it is not worth living. I stress the need for both political and military work against the Israeli occupation. The Israeli enemy is aware of the volume of Palestinian participation in the Lebanese resistance operations in southern Lebanon. They know how we escalated military operations against the Israeli military occupation of our territory. I tell the Arab nation: Any nation that forgets or cancels for a single moment its military option is not worthy of life. However, and at the same time, I say that war is the loud voice of political action. I am not fighting for the sake of war. I fight to reach a political aim. My aim is to establish our Palestinian state on our Palestinian soil. We do not want settlement in southern Lebanon or in Transjordan. Let everyonehear me. Our land is Palestine and our capital is Jerusalem. Believe me, I can see Jerusalem as I am now seeing Brigadier Abu al-Mu'tasim and Zuhdi here in front of me. Those who doubt my words commit a blasphemy.

[Correspondent] Does this mean a return to the military option until political action becomes feasible?

['Arafat] Have we left military action in order to use the word return? May God forgive you. Even you say that. Thou too, Brutus? Can you not see the continuous flow of Palestinian blood. No revolution in the world offered as many martyrs as the Palestinian revolution, both leaders and people, in southern Lebanon as well as in the occupied territory.

[Correspondent] Brother Abu 'Ammar, thank you for answering all our questions on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program.

['Arafat] Together until victory, God willing.

'Arafat Cited on Syrian-Trained Battalions

NC011317 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat said that six battalions are being trained under Syrian auspices in Al-Mudayrij and Al-Biqa' and that these will march, within the next few days, toward the Palestinian camps in the south and West Beirut. In a press interview published today, the Palestinian leader added: I have a presence in Lebanon through my allies and through the resistance in the south. 'Arafat said: If some think that I have to cede my independent decisionmaking to the ruler of Damascus, as others did, I say that this is impossible and will never happen. 'Arafat warned against a new massacre that some parties may perpetrate in the camps in the south or West Beirut, under the pretext of purging Fatah supporters from them. 'Arafat indicated that about 90 percent of the operations mounted against Israelis in the south are carried out by an Islamic force drawn from Hezbollah, the Islamic grouping, the Ulema group, the Islamic Unification, the Islamic Front, and the Islamic opposition. He added: There are still others with Nasirite, communist, and socialist backgrounds.

'Arafat Meets Maronite Delegation in Tunisia

GF021750 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut, March 2, (WAKH) — A high powered Maronite delegation payed a secret visit to Tunisia last week.

During the visit the delegation met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and offered to intercede with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to reopen PLO bureau in Beirut.

KUNA: Jordan-PLO Summit To Be Held on Agreement

LD041001 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0907 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Amman, 4 Mar (KUNA) — Today informed sources here said that it is expected that a Jordanian-Palestinian summit will be held in the Jordanian capital within the next few days to review the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move; it will discuss developments connected with the Palestinian issue in light of the recent initiative by the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak.

The sources informed KUNA that the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, will arrive in Amman shortly to lead the Palestinian side in these talks.

The Jordanian minister of the royal court, Adnan Abu 'Uda, paid a surprise visit to the Egyptian capital where he delivered a message to the Egyptian president from the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, following the announcement of the Egyptian initiative.

It is worth noting that the Jordanian papers criticized President Mubarak's initiative immediately after its announcement and also Egypt's concentrated moves with Israel, and demanded prior coordination before raising any initiative concerning the Palestinian issue.

King Husayn is scheduled to meet with the Egyptian president in Al-Ghurdaqah, an Egyptian port on the Red Sea on Wednesday.

PLO Leaders Disagree Over Accord With Jordan

PM011837 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Mar 85 p 1

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "After Intensive Meetings Abu Iyad Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: 'We Have Overcome the Crisis and There Are No Disagreements Within Palestinian Leadership'"]

[Text] Tunis — Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, the number two man in the Fatah movement, said in an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that a major proportion of the crisis that broke out following the announcement of the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has been overcome. He said that there is no disagreement in Palestinian leadership circles over the joint move with Jordan toward peace provided that this is within the framework of the resistance movement's guidelines and fundamental principles, which are: the need to establish an independent Palestinian state, the rejection of Security Council Resolution 242, and the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people.

A senior Palestinian source in Tunis told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who does not see the agreement as a departure from the Palestinian fundamental principles agreed in the Fatah Central Committee, has become convinced of the need to make certain amendments to the agreement in order to preserve the PLO's unity at this stage and as a confirmation of its collective leadership.

For the past 2 days the Tunisian capital has been the scene of intensive contacts and meetings between members of the Palestinian leadership in an attempt to contain the dispute that broke out. It has been agreed to continue contacts with Jordanian monarch King Husayn in order to persuade him to accept the Palestinian amendments. The amendments concern adding the phrase "independent Palestinian state" to Article 2 of the agreement regarding self-determination, and emphasizing the independence of the Palestinian delegation at any international conference to be held to discuss the Palestinian problem.

The night before last Yasir 'Arafat met with Abu Iyad and Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), head of the PLO Political Department, the two principal opponents of the announced agreement.

The meeting was attended by Dr Walid al-Khalidi and Lakhdar Ibrahimi. Frank discussions prevailed during the exchange of views, which made it possible to clarify many points of misunderstanding and disagreement.

The conferees decided to halt the "war" of press statements that have aggravated the situation. They also decided to send a special envoy to the Jordanian monarch in Austria in order to discuss the amendments.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Palestinian envoy has actually left for Austria to take the Palestinian proposals and amendments to King Husayn. The envoy is expected to return to Tunis any moment with the Jordanian answer; based on this response it will be decided whether Abu al-Lutf and Abu Iyad are to proceed to Amman in order to continue the dialogue with Jordan and remove all misunderstandings.

A state of crisis and embarrassment has prevailed in Palestinian circles in Tunis during the past few days because of the conflicting press statements by some Palestinian officials opposed to the agreement. Many observers here believed that if this state of affairs continued it would lead to a rift within the PLO and particularly within Fatah.

President Husni Mubarak's statements about the inclusion of Palestinian moderates from the West Bank and Gaza leaders as representatives of the Palestinian side in the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at peace talks have heightened the opposition to the agreement and cast doubts on the intentions behind it.

While Mr 'Arafat maintained absolute silence, declining to make any press statements in order not to exacerbate the disagreements, and was continuously anxious to maintain a dialogue with his colleagues in order to overcome the crisis, Abu Iyad and Abu al-Lutf were anxious to stress that those who are opposed to the agreement are still committed to the Palestinian legitimate leadership and that the press statements attributed to them regarding opposition to the agreement were, so to speak, thinking aloud within the bounds of democracy, which is guaranteed by this leadership.

It is not yet known what the Jordanian reaction to the proposed Palestinian amendments, which Dr Walid al-Khalidi carried to King Husayn, will be. The PLO's stand and the future steps will be decided in light of the Jordanian reply. The agreement will either be amended or else frozen; if those who accept it adhere to it without amendments, disagreements between the two sides will become sharper.

Large numbers of PLO office directors and officials are present in Tunis now. The consensus among all the Palestinian circles is that there is a need to overcome all disagreement and to adhere to PLO unity.

PLO's 'Abd Al-Hamid Affirms Rejection of 242

LD011453 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text]Tunis, 1 Mar(KUNA)—Central Committee member and official in charge of the unified security of the Palestinian Fatah Movement, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, affirmed here today that "all Central Committee members adhere to the Palestinians' inalienable rights represented by the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the unity of the Palestinian representation within a joint Arab delegation to an international conference to resolve the Middle East question; they also reject UN Resolution 242."

In an exclusive statement to KUNA he said: "The media propaganda uproar that followed the PLO and Fatah movement Central Committee's acceptance of the Palestinian-Jordanian plan of action has caused confusion as some misunderstand the content of the working paper approved by the Palestinians and Jordanians in this respect." He added: "I would like to stress at this point that the Fatah movement Central Committee adheres to the National Council's and the Fes summit resolutions, and that there is not a single Palestinian who will renounce the Palestinians' inalienable rights represented by the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil, or the unity of the Palestinians' representation within a joint Arab delegation to an international conference devoted to resolving the Middle East question; no Palestinian would also renounce rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which deals with the Palestinian question on the basis of being only a question of refugees and does not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights or its solid and legitimate representative, the PLO."

'Abd al-Hamid has accused some of those who caused the uproar over the Palestinian-Jordanian plan of "ill will" and said "that the disagreement of views within the Central Committee towards the this plan shows a healthy sign because it confirms the adherence of all the sons of the Fatah movement to democratic practice ultimately leading to approval of useful measures for our people and our cause." He added that the Fatah movement Central Committee is now awaiting a reply to a note of clarification it has sent to the Jordanian Government regarding two expressions mentioned in the joint plan of action. 'Abd al-Hamid has stressed that the Central Committee "is very anxious to establish distinguished relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples."

Palestinian Official on Syrian Pact With Jordan

LD022331 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text]A Palestinian official spokesman has stated the following:

The Palestinian Arab quarters in the [word indistinct] arena [words indistinct] concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement [words indistinct] the degeneration of this regime to the point of arousing imaginary battles disguised behind its lax stance in facing the Zionist enemy and whose criminal results appeared during the siege of Beirut when the Syrian regime ended the fighting and signed the cease-fire agreement with Philip Habib and the Israelis. It also disguised the suspicious deal that it had started with McFarlane and was signed and agreed upon by Al-Asad and Murphy; this deal is considered similar to the Camp David agreements and in it the Damascus regime agreed to two clauses against the PLO and its forces in Lebanon and in southern Lebanon.

The Syrian regime should have taken this position when confronting the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights on which the Israeli leaders are proud of Damascus' observance of the cease-fire agreement therein. We remind the Syrian regime of its unity agreement with Jordan which Syrian President al-Asad hailed for many years.

Resistance Attacks Zionist Position in S. Lebanon

JN011722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese joint forces used katyusha rockets to attack a Zionist military position in the township of Bidyas in occupied soutern Lebanon yesterday. The attack destroyed the Zionist position and killed or wounded a number of Zionist soldiers.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but, as usual, did not mention any losses. He said that eight rockets hit the position and that his forces immediately launched an extensive search campaign in an attempt to find the joint forces heroes. However, their attempts were in vain.

Correction to 'Arafat's AL-HAWADITH Interview

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Arafat Interviewed on PLO-Jordanian Agreement" published in the 1 March Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page A 1, paragraph thirteen, last line:

...in explanatory letters.

AL-HAWADITH: If we look at the position of the opposite side we would find that the Democratic Alliance blames you for accepting UN resolutions including Resolution 242 which does not recognize the Palestinian people's right. King Husayn's initiative is fundamentally based on this resolution. How did you manage, in the agreement with Jordan, to reconcile your insistence on the Palestinian people's rights and recognition of this resolution?
Abu 'Ammar: I would like to remind all those people that at its successive sessions the PNC approved all those resolutions. In the more than five or six sessions since 1979 the PNC, in all its sessions, has approved the UN resolutions.

AL-HAWADITH: Many years of military and political struggle have passed since Resolution 242 was drafted and these have changed many situations. How can you, after accepting this resolution, be able to deal with the changes whether they are they positive or negative?
Abu 'Ammar: I want to tell you something. Let us be accurate. What did we say? We said in the declared agreement with Jordan that we are in favor of all the UN resolutions.

AL-HAWADITH: King Husayn's initiative was clear in adopting Resolution 242 as its essence, as he said in his speech before the recent PNC in Amman, whereas you refer to the UN resolutions without any specification. This is an inaccuracy in contrast to the king's accuracy.
Abu 'Ammar: [I mean] all the UN resolutions. I am clear in what I am saying. What do the UN resolutions mean? All the Arabs have called for international legitimacy and have accepted it.

AL-HAWADITH: Before coming to...(supplying additional passage)

GULF AFFAIRS

AFP: Cypriot Tanker Hit by Rockets in Gulf

NC011731 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] London, March 1 (AFP) — An 18,509-ton Cypriot tanker was hit by four rockets today east of Qatar in the Gulf, injuring one crew member, according to a message received at Lloyd's insurers here. The crew's quarters and the port lifeboat were destroyed in the mid-afternoon attack, Lloyd's said.

The ship, the *Athenian Xenofon*, set course for Doha to take the injured man ashore but may be forced to head for Dubai because of bad weather, Lloyd's said.

Further Reportage on GCC, EEC Tariff Negotiations

Second Meeting Begins

GF011212 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0935 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Mar (WAKH) — The second meeting of talks between the GCC officials and Secretariat, led by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah, and EEC representatives began in Manama today.

The meeting will complete the exploratory talks underway between the two parties to discuss the situation in view of the recent EEC decision to levy customs tariffs on the GCC countries' exports of petrochemicals to Europe.

There are indications that Europe is expected to reconsider its decision to impose customs tariffs on Gulf exports of petrochemicals in accordance with the general preference law it applies to its imports. There are also indications that the EEC will absolve from customs duties some imports from the Third World, while it will impose restrictions on some other products which, if they are imported in large quantities, may harm European industry.

Bisharah had stated that the GCC countries, through this dialogue, want to reach a comprehensive agreement with the EEC to treat a number of issues: imports to Europe, particularly petrochemicals; energy and the transfer technology, as well as investment and training.

Talks Conclude 2 Mar

GF021720 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Manama, Mar. 2 (WAKH) — The second session of dialogue between the GCC General Secretariat and the EEC ended here today.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah said that the talks were held in a positive atmosphere. The dialogue was characterized by the willingness to reach an agreement that takes into account the viewpoints of both sides. "The two parties agreed to deal in the fields of trade, technology, investment activity and industrial cooperation," Mr Bisharah said. "It is still too early to define the features of bilateral cooperation. What we reached was conveyed to the concerned authorities in the GCC member states," Mr Bisharah said, adding that the European side will also do the same.

Fixing the date of the third meeting depends on what the governments will decide in the light of what we will submit to them, Mr Bisharah said. Mr Bisharah left Bahrain for Riyadh today.

Daily Sees No Progress

GF030558 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Talks between the GCC and EEC in Bahrain over European tariffs on Gulf petrochemicals ended yesterday — with no sign of progress. The two-day session was the latest in a long-running dispute.

GCC Secretary-General 'Abdallah Bisharah said the European delegation "made its views clear" on Gulf demands that tariffs be cut. "They say it is very difficult," he said, adding he was not discouraged.

EEC negotiator Jos Loeff would say only: "These are exploratory talks — you have to do your homework before you can begin negotiations on a trade agreement." EEC officials say that to lower tariffs on imports from the Gulf would oblige the community to do likewise for other countries.

GCC Secretary General on Talks

GF031614 Manama WAKH in English 1507 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Mar (WAKH) — The EEC feels that the GCC demand for cuts in European tariffs on Gulf petrochemicals is "very difficult," GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah was quoted as saying.

Exploratary talks were held between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the European Economic Committee (EEC) on a number of economic issues.

The EEC imposed a 13.5 percent tariff on Saudi methanol last year. European goods to the Gulf bear little or no tariffs.

KUWAIT

Amir Approves New Cabinet Proposed by Prime Minister

GF031620 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Mar (QNA) — Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, today issued a decree forming the new Kuwaiti Government which comprises 15 ministers and is led by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister. The new cabinet includes eight new ministers. The ministry of finance and planning has been renamed the ministry of finance and economy, and the ministry of oil and industry replaces the ministry of oil affairs. The new Kuwaiti cabinet is as follows:

Deputy prime minister and foreign minister
Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah [minister retains post]
Minister of finance and economy
Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi [member of the new parliament and new minister]
Minister of education
Dr Hasan 'Ali al-Ibrahimi [new minister]
Minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs
Khalid Ahmad al-Jasir [new minister]
Minister of state for cabinet affairs
Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid [new minister, formerly under secretary at Foreign Ministry, replaces long-serving 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn]
Minister of defense
Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, [retains post]
Minister of justice and legal affairs
Salman al-Du'ayj al-Salman [retains post; name of ministry altered]
Minister of public works and housing
'Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim al-Huti [new minister; name of ministry altered]
Minister of public health and planning
Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi [retains post; name of ministry altered]
Minister of oil and industry
'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah [retains post; name of ministry altered]
Minister of communications
'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mazidi [retains post]
Minister of electricity and water
Muhammad al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i [new minister]
Minister of information
Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah [formerly under secretary at Information Ministry; post previously held by foreign minister]
Minister of interior
Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah [retains post]
Minister of labor and social affairs
Yusuf Muhammad al-Nisf [new minister].

Foreign Ministry on Assassination of Iraqi Official
LD021051 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 2 Mar (KUNA) — Kuwait today strongly condemned the assassination of the Iraqi diplomat and his son at dawn last Thursday and said it considered the operation primarily directed against its security and safety. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement today on the assassination of Hadr Awwad Said, assistant cultural attache of the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait, and his son.

Here follows the text of the foreign ministry statement: The heinous crime represented by the assassination of Hadi Awwad Said, assistant cultural attache of the embassy of the sister Iraqi Republic, and his son has had a deep painful effect upon the Kuwaiti Government and people since everyone rushed to declare their strong condemnation and denunciation of that ugly crime. The Foreign Ministry, while strongly condemning such acts and those behind it, considers such crimes that use Kuwait as its base as directed primarily against the safety and security of Kuwait and its people.

At a time when the Foreign Ministry expresses its most sincere condolences and sympathies to the Government and people of sister Iraq in general and to the family of the deceased and to the Kuwaiti Embassy in particular, it affirms its strong concern for the security and safety of all citizens and those residing in Kuwait, a matter reflected by the immediate initiative of all officials in the specialized sections and from the first moment of this painful incident in adopting all of the necessary steps to apprehend the culprits and to ascertain the various dimensions of that incident.

OMAN

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives in Muscat
GF011632 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived in the country today. He was received by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Saudi ambassador accredited to the Sultanate.

Concludes Visit, Departs
GF021448 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Muscat, 2 Mar (WAKH) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Muscat at noon today after a 1-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

Prior to his departure, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that he delivered a message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. He said that the message deals with the continuing contacts between the two countries on the current situation in the Middle East region.

SAUDI ARABIA

Algerian Foreign Minister Departs for Tunis 2 Mar
LD021413 Riyadh SPA in English 1230 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Jeddah, March 2 SPA — Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi left here today for Tunis after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he me with His Majesty King Fahd and other Saudi officials.

He was seen off by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry branch in Jeddah and chief of protocol for the Western region.

PDRY

Prime Minister Interviewed on Cabinet Reshuffle

GF021604 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Mar 85 p 10

[Interview with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, by *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent 'Alawi Muhammad 'Ali — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] **['Ali]** Your Excellency, does your government represent a new policy in the executive field and what are the most important things you will try to achieve?

[Al-'Attas] In fact, the new cabinet reshuffle which took place in our country in mid-January does not constitute a significant change in the policy of the PDRY Government, but is fundamentally considered an organizational reshuffle that responds completely to our country's objectives and the intrinsic circumstances through which it is passing at the present time, especially since there are huge tasks facing our party, people, and country in the economic and social fields. Hence, the new cabinet composition came as an organizational measure to meet the country's need to have a chairman fully dedicated to the cabinet and in order for Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to take charge of the heavy tasks at the level of the leadership of the party and state. The policy of our government is a continuation of the previous government's policy and is based on the same principles and goals drawn up by the YSP at the domestic and external levels.

['Ali] Your Excellency, it was mentioned by some foreign reports that the cabinet reshuffle in the PDRY came about in order to settle political and party differences. What is your reply to this?

[Al-'Attas] Imperialist and hostile circles are accustomed to spreading rumors about the existence of political and party diffe/ences in the PDRY, but facts show otherwise. Imperialist and hostile powers wish and aspire to see such conflicts, and undoubtedly they try not only to spread rumors about this matter but also use various ways and means to such differences. Past experience has taught us that the integrity of our party and the cohesiveness of our internal front is the rock upon which all these imperialist and hostile plots and conspiracies are crushed.

['Ali] Your Excellency, a petroleum minister was appointed for the first time in the new cabinet. Is this an indication that actual oil production is about to become a reality after its discovery in the PDRY?

[Al-'Attas] As previously announced by our government, the process of searching and exploring for petroleum and minerals in our country is producing encouraging results. The government pays particular importance to developing this kind of national economic resource which is vitally important for developing the national economy. The government is also concerned with developing the production and use of electrical power as one of the principal structures of development. Thus, we introduced the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, which consists of the establishment of petroleum and minerals and the general establishment of electricity, to take charge of these tasks.

['Ali] Mr Prime Minister, is there a new direction in your foreign policy to achieve a balance in your relations with other countries?

[Al-'Attas] Our foreign policy reflects our domestic policy. Our domestic policy is that the national democratic regime in our country fully and decisively expresses the alliance of the interests of laborers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, and the petit bourgeoisie, and on this basis our foreign policy reflects the interests of these allied forces in the stage of the democratic national revolution with its socialist horizons.

What is novel about our foreign policy is that we will continue the same methods adopted by the government of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of our party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, in the foreign policy field and will endeavor to develop the same means and tools for its implementation, because experience has proved that it is a correct policy.

Our foreign policy will proceed on two parallel directions; we will fully endeavor to ensure security and stability in the region and in this regard we will make efforts to bolster and develop natural fraternal relations with sister countries in the region and will endeavor to raise them to the standard of good relations. That is, we will try to get them out of the framework of normalization to a larger framework of cooperation and mutual interests on the basis of good-neighborliness, mutual respect, equality in relations, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, and respect for each other's national policies.

Yes, we are revolutionary and progressive but we are not exporters of revolution because our primary task is to change the state of affairs in our country and steer it toward development and economic and social progress. I believe there are a lot of mutual interests between the peoples of the peninsula and the Gulf and these interests are not only based on the necessity of security, stability, and joint interests, but are also based on a profound tradition of historic relations.

We will try to make efforts to replace caution and hesitation with trust and respect. We will establish our relations with sister Arab countries on this basis. We will strengthen our role and position with the Arab national liberation movements struggling against imperialism and Zionism, as well as our relations with international national liberation movements and world labor class movements, and will reinforce our relations with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

['Ali] Mr Prime Minister, what is your view on the means to strengthen cooperation between the PDRY and the Arab countries in general and the Gulf countries in particular?

[Al-'Attas] We are keen to have normal and good relations with all Arab countries without exception. Before everything else we endeavor to strengthen and develop our relations with Arab countries in order to concentrate all the efforts and national capabilities to confront the imperialist and Zionist designs which threaten the political and economic independence and future of the people of our Arab nation.

We make efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity within this framework in order to confront Zionism and the threats of imperialism and use all our strength to support the Palestinian cause and resolve the Middle East conflict on the basis of a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement which will primarily ensure the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national land, represented by the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative, and at the same time safeguard the unity of the PLO.

Regarding the region's countries, particularly the Gulf countries, we have normal relations with Kuwait, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman. We want to promote these relations to the standard of good normal relations. There are various opportunities for cooperation and we always extend our hand to our brothers in order to create better relations. I believe that exchanges of visits and meetings on all levels between the region's countries will create great opportunities to develop cooperation. All we hope for is sincerity and good intentions.

['Ali] Mr Prime Minister, a few weeks ago meetings were held in the Sultanate of Oman and attended by the committee in charge of drawing the demarkation line between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman. These meetings were attended by representatives from the UAE and Kuwait. What were the results of these meetings and when will the diplomatic representation between the two countries which was hammered out earlier be announced?

[Al-'Attas] The meetings that took place with the Sultanate of Oman in Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and Muscat fall within the framework of the agreement of principles that was signed between the two countries in 1982 in Kuwait — in which Kuwait and the UAE played a positive role. Before answering this question, I would like to emphasize that the PDRY's foreign policy is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence — not only in the framework of the Arab homeland, but also in the framework of the policy toward various world countries with different social systems. From this premise, the agreement of principles and whatever was nailed down with the Sultanate of Oman is not something novel for us. Our country has established normal relations with a number of neighboring countries, in addition to other Arab and foreign countries.

As for your question, we in the PDRY are keen to implement all the agreements we sign with other countries. The signing of the agreement of principles with the Sultanate of Oman is a clear example of this keenness. The contacts are continuous. There are also meetings taking place between officials of the two countries with the aim of solving pending issues, including the border issue. Our side in the joint technical committee, which tackles the border issue, submitted in the most recent meeting held in Muscat new documents that support our views on the border issue between the two countries. The recent meetings corroborated the joint Yemeni-Omani desire to forge positive results. We hope that the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in Aden, and for which we will exert all the efforts to make it successful, will bring about the results which we and our brothers in the Sultanate of Oman desire.

['Ali] The Iraq-Iran war is still continuing despite all regional and international efforts. What possible action could be taken to halt this war?

[Al-'Attas] The Iraq-Iran war is regarded as the major element threatening peace and security in the Gulf and the peninsula. I believe that the region's countries can play an important role to halt this human and economic attrition. Involvement of new sides in the Iraq-Iran dispute — whether Arab or non-Arab — will intensify the war in the region, which might trigger a major catastrophe and lead to armed interference by the imperialist powers. The displays of power that are executed by the imperialist powers in the Indian Ocean and the units of the rapid deployment forces fall within this context.

We warn against the interference of all sides in this dispute and call on the region's countries to exert their utmost diplomatic efforts to halt this terrible massacre. We in the PDRY have exerted great efforts in this direction. We look forward to playing a bigger role in solving the Iraq-Iran dispute peacefully. International and regional organizations — particularly the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, and the Arab League — must use their influence and end this war in accordance with UN resolutions.

Mubarak on PLO, Libya, Syria, U.S., Israel

PM011655 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 27 Feb 85 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak at Meeting With Nonaligned Journalists: We Do Not Accept Deadlock and We Will Seek Restoration of Palestinian Rights"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has stated that the peace process concept he has announced is merely a number of ideas subject to discussion meant to provide an impetus and reactivate the issue. He emphasized that Egypt would never accept a deadlock, that it was the first to defend the cause, and that it will continue to defend it.

He also said: We are prepared to support any proposals or initiatives which could lead to a just and lasting settlement.

The president, speaking during his meeting with journalists yesterday, said that the Egyptian concept of the negotiation process is as follows:

1. A dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the United States.
2. A wider dialogue in which Israel and the other parties participate.
3. An international conference attended by all sides as well as the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The president said that this concept is logical. He added: I want to stress that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation should include Palestinian members of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. I will ask the PLO to choose its representatives from among the moderate elements.

He continued: Some radios deliberately distorted my statements yesterday, claiming that I excluded PLO members from the joint delegation. I say that the PLO is present everywhere.

Commenting on reports that he has called for direct negotiations, the president said: Our ideas are logical. I have called for a dialogue between a joint delegation and the United States as a first step. It is only natural that at one stage everyone, including, the owners of the land, should sit around the negotiating table.

The president said that the current Arab situation is very regrettable because the Arab league is not operative and no Arab summit conference could be convened.

He added: The Arab world is, regrettably, ruled by two states, which are Syria and Libya. The Arabs cannot make any decisions because they are afraid of one state or the other. I also regret to say that whereas the United States and Israel failed to drive the Palestinian resistance out, an Arab state managed to do just that. Furthermore, an Arab state is against putting an end to the Gulf war, which is destroying homes, fields, wealth, and people.

President Mubarak asserted that Egypt's efforts to end the Gulf war would never cease and that, although it helps Iraq, Egypt is trying directly and indirectly to persuade the Iranians to end that war.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement's chances of success or failure, the president said that all the Arab states should support the agreement, which repudiates all the excuses previously given to prevent the opening of a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, such as the excuse regarding Resolution 242 or the excuse that the PLO charter calls for the destruction of Israel.

The president said that he intends to call on the United States to immediately open a dialogue with the joint delegation. He added that Washington's reaction in this connection is encouraging. It is natural, he said, that when important agreements, such as the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, are concluded one should not expect immediate approval.

He added: This is politics and diplomacy. Others should not expect the Palestinians to reveal all their cards. I cannot ask more of them. In the agreement, the Palestinians declare their approval of all the UN and Security Council resolutions.

On relations with Israel, the president revealed that he sent Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, to Romania where he met with Peres and Romanian President Ceausescu.

The president said that some people are talking about the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. He added: I have already declared and made a commitment before the people that the return of the ambassador is linked to the following three points — and I do not say conditions:

1. Reactivation of the Palestinian issue and improvement of conditions in the occupied territories;
2. Settlement of the Tabah question, because Tabah is an Egyptian territory and not a grain of Egyptian sand will be forfeited;
3. Complete withdrawal from Lebanon.

The president continued: I am not against dialogue and talks. If they fulfill the three points I will send the ambassador back.

Asked by a nonaligned journalist about what Egypt gives in return for U.S. aid, the president said that Egyptian policy is based on the principle that Egyptian sovereignty must not be undermined in any way. He added: Our relations with the United States are relations of friendship. We have not made any concessions. We do not allow anyone to discuss with us anything prejudicial to our sovereignty.

In reply to a question by a Palestinian journalist about Egyptian-Jordanian coordination, the president said: The [West] Bank used to be under Jordanian administration and Gaza was entrusted to Egypt. It is natural that we coordinate our work and it is also natural that we coordinate with the Palestinians. I want to tell you here that the contacts with the PLO never stopped for one moment at any time. They know that the best guarantee for the Palestinians and the PLO is Egypt's involvement in the problem.

Asked by a Nigerian journalist what would happen if the United States and Israel rejected the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the president said: Do not expect us to declare war on the United States, but we must continue to work and move. We must unite the Arab attitude, because with a unified Arab attitude we can break the deadlock and the options would then be open to us.

The president's meeting with the nonaligned journalist conference members yesterday was attended by Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Information Minister Safwat al-Sahrif, Information Bureau Chairman Dr Mamduh al-Baltaji, and a number of leading media figures, press editors in chief, and dean of the journalist corps Salah Jalal.

Mubarak Views Jordanian-Palestinian Agreement

PM011643 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Feb 85 pp 1,3

['Awatif al-Kilani report on President Husni Mubarak's interview with foreign journalists in Cairo 25 February: "Egyptian Ideas on Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation to Peace Talks; Requesting United States To Hold Talks With Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation"]

[Excerpts] Replying to questions by foreign journalists and correspondents, President Husni Mubarak said that during his visit to the United States he will submit ideas regarding coordination between the PLO and Jordan, and that this coordination could be in the form of a joint delegation to peace talks. He said he will ask the United States to invite a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for discussion on the establishment of a comprehensive peace.

The following is the text of the journalists' questions and President Mubarak's answers:

Question: We know that you are preparing for your coming visit to Washington. What proposals have you prepared about peace talks concerning the Middle East? Can you tell us in particular what you want the United States to do and what you recommend it should do?
Murbarak: I have not prepared any specific proposals on this subject, but we are preparing ideas regarding coordination between the PLO and Jordan in the form of a unified delegation for both of them. We must encourage such steps to start negotiations so as to reach some kind of a solution for the Middle East problem. These are the ideas I have in mind.

Question: I believe that, in light of your interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, your excellency did make certain proposals in this interview.
Murbarak: I said that the United States must issue an invitation to this joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. I have asked the PLO to include in the delegation very moderate elements so as to give an impetus to the peace process.

Question: It is said that Washington should invite the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.
Murbarak: This is one of the proposed options. It is better to hold a dialogue with this delegation initially and we will see what happens after that.

Question: But we also understand that you have recommended that Israel should also meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.
Murbarak: I said that the unified Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should meet in Washington as a prelude to the subsequent round. Why should we not first hold a meeting in Washington including...

Question: Including the Israelis at the same time?
Murbarak: Why not? When we reach a certain point, both sides should sit down together.

Question: Can such a meeting be held in Cairo, with you as host?
Murbarak: Why not? If the sides agree to it I have no objection.

Question: When you talk about a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, is it your understanding that this delegation will include Palestinians whom the PLO approves as representing it, or will they be current PLO members?
Murbarak: The PLO has many personalities in many places in the West Bank and Gaza. These people are human, so why not? You are aware that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Therefore the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will include some PLO members. The PLO members are not extremists, as Israeli statements allege. They are very moderate and very good people.

Question: Does the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement accept Security Council Resolution 242. What is your understanding of this agreement as far as this point is concerned?
Murbarak: The agreement approves all the UN resolutions. I believe that this needs no further explanation. I am aware that one of the Palestinian factions issued a statement saying that its stand on Resolution 242 had not changed, but there is another interpretation that agrees with all the UN resolutions.

Question: But is your understanding that the agreement accepts Resolution 242?
Murbarak: This is my understanding of the agreement.

Question: Are you, in the preliminary talks in Washington, demanding direct negotiations among the Jordanians, the Palestinians, and the Israelis, and in the event that these talks succeed, that they be followed by an international conference?
Mubarak: This is a preparation for the second round. Direct negotiations are inevitable. To solve the problem there must be direct talks. I said that the international conference could be the final stage. This will be discussed in the talks.

Question: We understand that you have sent an envoy to meet the Israeli prime minister in Romania and that you will send another envoy for a second meeting with the Israeli prime minister. Can you tell us when this meeting will take place and what the content is of the message the Egyptian envoy will deliver to Mr Peres?

Mubarak: An envoy of mine met with Mr Peres in Romania. I will send another envoy — Usamah al-Baz — to meet the Israeli prime minister today.

Question: What will Usamah al-Baz tell the Israeli prime minister?
Mubarak: In this message we talk about current events in the Middle East and the future of our relations, and what we could do to further the peace process.

Question: Will you urge the Israelis to join the preliminary talks directly?
Mubarak: I believe that it is premature to talk about this point. Let us go a step at a time. We do not want to jump to conclusions and rush things. Let us begin by preparing for the meeting between the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the United States in any place to be agreed on, and from there we will proceed to any point.

Question: What in your view is the most important and most significant point in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?
Mubarak: Did you read all the agreement's articles? Every point is of great significance.

Question: How would you describe the importance of this agreement?
Mubarak: I can say that the PLO's approval of all the UN resolutions is a very good element and of significance for the future negotiations on the Middle East problem.

'Ali Interviewed on Mubarak Initiative

JN012052 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1909 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Cairo Huda Tawfiq; date not given — recorded]

[Text] **[Tawfiq]** Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, we have noticed that Egypt's recent move was very quick and multidimensional. This forceful and provocative move has sparked dialogue in Arab, Palestinian, U.S., and Israeli circles. It has managed to reactivate the Middle East issue and the Palestine question in particular, so that it has again become a subject of concern and conversation in the international arena, and in the United States and Israel in particular. As President Husni Mubarak himself said, his proposals and ideas have raised some discussion in the U.S. capital. As the mainpoints of these Egyptian ideas are currently the center of much discussion, could you please expand on them.
['Ali] Undoubtedly, I agree with you that President Husni Mubarak's proposals and ideas are aimed at activating the Palestine question, because most capitals have ignored it. But I would like to put these ideas in their proper perspective. Although they have sparked concerned discussion in the United States, in the Arab capitals, in the PLO itself, and with some of its leaders, I repeat that these ideas are aimed only at activating the cause. They do not represent an initiative, but they are ideas aimed at activating the cause. Undoubtedly, this recent dialogue is due to the fact that the objectives of these ideas were not understood. We had to do something, or make a move, especially after the completion of negotiations between Jordan and the PLO. Reaching an agreement between Jordan and the PLO does not mean that everything has been achieved. Therefore, some steps must be taken. We do not ask the parties concerned to make quick moves, but we project ideas and they have to crystallize their positions to begin their move at any time they deem appropriate.

[Tawfiq] Mr Prime Minister, what are these ideas? We have noticed that President Mubarak concentrates on the need to begin a dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States. Is this actually the focus of attention, and what are the other ideas?
['Ali] In fact, the issue of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation after the PLO's agreement with Jordan is a Jordanian- PLO affair. This point should be clear since there is an agreement between the two sides. Any other ideas are not meant as a program for a move. Therefore, the parties concerned should plan their forthcoming move.

[Tawfiq] What is the main thrust of President's Husni Mubarak's many statements to *THE NEW YORK TIMES* and *THE WASHINGTON POST*?
['Ali] The thrust of these ideas is that an agreement has been reached by Jordan and the PLO and that consultations should take place in Washington and European capitals to begin a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue — first with the United States, and then with Israel. This should take place before convening any international conference.

[Tawfiq] The statement that the Foreign Ministry issued yesterday ruled out that Egypt calls for a quadripartite conference in Cairo. What is taking place now?
['Ali] Efforts are underway to prepare for these negotiations. It is impossible for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold direct negotiations with Israel. Therefore, consultations should take place in many capitals so that a plan can be worked out on how to begin negotiations.

[Tawfiq] Egypt has asked the United States to begin a dialogue with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. What do you say?
['Ali] Yes, Egypt has proposed this idea because it will bolster Jordan's position and will give momentum to the peace move. It will also encourage the other Arab countries to support Jordan in any forthcoming negotiations.

[Tawfiq] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, the U.S. reaction to this dialogue is that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is somewhat vague. Despite this, Resolution 242 itself is also vague in that each side interprets it in a different way. Has Egypt asked the United States to ignore this vagueness, especially since the first principle in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the principle of land in return for peace?
['Ali] Undoubtedly, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a positive step toward peace because any agreement by Jordan and the PLO to form a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is a positive step on which we can build other steps. Therefore, any U.S. contact or consultations with this delegation will encourage moderation in the PLO as a whole.

[Tawfiq] Regarding the formation of the delegation, is there any discussion on how to form that delegation?
['Ali] This is left for the PLO and Jordan to decide.

[Tawfiq] Can we assume that Egyptian-Jordanian and Egyptian-Palestinian consultations have taken place regarding the many ideas that can be proposed?
['Ali] I do not believe there have been any consultations on this issue, because these details are a Jordanian-PLO affair. We are ready to extend our assistance to Jordan and the PLO on any move that can ultimately lead to peace.

[Tawfiq] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, in light of these reactions, what is Egypt's position in President Mubarak's statement and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's statement?
['Ali] We have made it clear to all countries and to the PLO that our aim is to activate the Palestine question to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the region. We also made it clear that we are not pressuring anyone, but we are proposing our ideas in this regard.

[Tawfiq] Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, it calls for the principle of land in exchange for peace and it recognizes all the Security Council resolutions. Is this sufficient for a positive move?
['Ali] I believe it is sufficient because the UN resolutions contain everything and are enough to begin negotiations, especially since every country that will sit at the negotiating table has its special ideas and objectives. But dialogue may achieve Palestinian aspirations represented by the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

[Tawfiq] How do you expect the United States will respond, and will it begin a dialogue with Palestinian personalities or with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if it is formed?
['Ali] We hope that this will occur. You may remember that Egypt has always adopted the Palestine question and made this issue a focus of attention in any negotiations between Egypt and the United States, between Egypt and the European group, or between Egypt and the international community at the Nonaligned, the OAU, or the ICO meetings. All this, as we see it, is Egypt focusing attention to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

[Tawfiq] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, you have held talks with the Israeli prime minister's envoy. What do we want from Israel now, following the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?
['Ali] Undoubtedly, Egypt has defined its demands in four points. First, Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon to the international border. Second, the improvement of the conditions of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. I have learned from Prime Minister Peres' envoy that Israel actually began to take some steps. Permission was issued allowing the Arab citizens to establish banks in the West Bank and Gaza. Third, the settlement of outstanding problems regarding Tabah and the Canadian camp in Rafah. This is also Israel's trend regarding the settlement of this issue. Fourth, the need to support the settlement efforts on the basis of the positive Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

[Tawfiq] Israel's reactions are contradictory. The prime minister's reactions contradict those of Shamir. In light of this, can we expect any positive Israeli step toward this move?
['Ali] Undoubtedly, there are contradictions in the statements by the Israeli ministers who belong to the Alignment, and by those who belong to the Likud Party. But in the end, Israel will have to make decisions that will lead to peace in the Middle East. I believe that the Israeli Government, led by Peres, is displaying a flexibility that may lead to peace if the issue is dealt with logically to achieve this objective.

'Abd Al-Majid on Husayn-Mubarak Talks

JN040756 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 18

['Abdallah Nassar dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will pay a 1-day visit to Egypt in the near future to hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the latest developments in the Middle East and future moves in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. In a statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that this meeting falls within the framework of consultations between King Husayn and President Mubarak prior to President Mubarak's visit to Washington on Friday.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: During his talks in the U.S. capital, President Mubarak will concentrate on presenting the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to the U.S. Administration and on calling on it to hold a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Egyptian foreign minister asserted his country's support for the agreement and its call for all friendly countries to back it up to activate the cause.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt believes that no one has the right to dictate to the Palestinians their representatives to the joint delegation, because this is a purely Palestinian issue and not the concern of anyone else.

The *AL-DUSTUR* Cairo correspondent has learned that His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak will meet again after the latter's return from his tour of the United States, Britain, and France.

Further Coverage of Mideast Peace Initiative

Mubarak on 'Palestinian Cause'

PM011346 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Tells Nonaligned Reporters That Egypt Will Never Abandon the Palestinian Cause"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt will never abandon the Palestinian cause before the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights. During his meeting with a delegation of the nonaligned journalists conference yesterday, the president explained the need for Arab unity of action at this particular time so that the Palestinian question can find its way to a just and lasting settlement.

The meeting was attended by Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, and General Information Bureau Chairman Dr Mamduh al-Baltaji.

In reply to a reporter's question after the meeting about Washington's response to President Mubarak's statements, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the U.S. reaction was encouraging. He added that he was not aware of statements indicating that the U.S. officials do not consider the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to be an adequate basis for negotiations. The reactions conveyed to us from Washington, he said, are positive.

Mubarak, Officials Review Reaction

NC021932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] At the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah this evening, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak presided over a meeting attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, People's Assembly Spearker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Assembly Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Foreign Minster Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the president reviewed Arab and international reaction to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Al-Sharif added that the president also reviewed reactions to his proposals for reactivating the issue. The information minister said that the report submitted on his visit to fraternal Iraq was reviewed as well.

Messages to Arab Leaders

NC022156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — In its issue tomorrow *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that President Husni Mubarak has sent written messages to most Arab kings and presidents in which he explained the new Egyptian ideas about reactivating the Palestinian issue and giving an impetus to the peace process.

The paper says that in his messages, President Mubarak explained Egypt's desire for pushing the peace efforts at this critical stage, a stage requiring joint Arab interest and unified action. These messages, it adds, are a continuation of the constant consultation between Cairo and the Arab capitals dictated by the importance of the current stage. The paper says that Iraq, Sudan, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE, the YAR, and Algeria were among the countries to which these messages have been sent.

U.S., Israeli Reaction Noted

NC031020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh 3 Mar (MENA) — According to Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, neither Egypt nor any other country has the right to dictate to the PLO on its choice of representatives to any negotiations. The PLO alone must decide, and there must be no interference in its affairs. He said that Egypt views the agreement concluded in Amman between Jordan's King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as a historic achievement deserving support.

In an exclusive statement published in the Sunday edition of *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, 'Abd al-Majid described the Palestinian-Jordanian move as the basic fulcrum for future steps toward peace. We must maintain the momentum created by this agreement. That, he added, is what we trying to do.

In response to a question on Israel's refusal to negotiate with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that includes members of the PLO, 'Abd al-Majid said: The choice of the delegation's Palestinian members is, first and foremost, the PLO's right. Israel has no business expressing its preferences on this, since it is obvious that any joint delegation will include representatives agreeable to the Palestinians.

He added: We should note that Israel didn't reject its formation; indeed, Israel is divided over this issue. There are those in Israel who say they must study the agreement's articles carefully, while there are others who reject it. Thus, it is obvious that there are differences of opinion within Israel itself.

On the U.S. position toward the agreement, 'Abd al-Majid said: "I can say that Washington's position is, in principle, encouraging. Washington didn't reject the agreement, and that's an encouraging start. However, there are some questions, and President Mubarak's visit to Washington might present an opportunity to answer these questions, and to explain to U.S. officials the necessity of using this agreement to promote peace."

In his statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which he made before leaving Baghdad for Cairo yesterday evening, 'Abd al-Majid declared: "I believe a decision has been made within the PLO to accept the agreement. Undoubtedly, the decision is binding on everyone, and came after long talks within the PLO Executive Committee. We view the later criticism of the agreement by certain Palestinian brothers as part of the democratic system which every PLO member enjoys, and which prevails within the Palestinian movement."

He concluded by noting: "If those who criticize the agreement today have an alternative, let them submit it."

Reportage on Visit of Senegalese President Diouf

Diouf Arrives in Cairo

NC021717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and his wife arrived in Cairo this evening. They were received at Cairo airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife.

President Mubarak accompanied his great guest to the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah where official welcoming ceremonies were held. After the Senegalese and Egyptian national anthems were played, the two presidents inspected the guard of honor in the Presidential Palace garden.

Talks With Senegal Begin

NC031053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — The talks between Egypt and Senegal involving President Husni Mubarak and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf began at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. The Egyptian and Senegalese delegations also met. Egypt was represented by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Minister of Culture 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department; and Hasan Ramadan, Egyptian ambassador to Senegal.

Senegal was represented by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ibrahima Fall, and Minister of Culture Abdel Kader Fall.

'Abd Al-Majid on Talks

NC031442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the talks between Presidents Husni Mubarak and Abdou Diouf, as well as those between the Egyptian and Senegalese delegations, dealt with several international issues and African problems. These included: The role of the OAU, the Middle East problem, the Palestinian issue, Africa's economic situation, and the questions of drought and desertification.

He added: The talks showed that the two countries hold identical views on bilateral relations, and that both support cultural relations and technical cooperation. He explained that a joint communique would be released on Tuesday in Egypt and Senegal at the end of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's visit to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid said that a joint higher ministerial committee will be formed, and will be headed by the two countries' foreign ministers.

Answering journalists' questions on whether Egypt is currently in touch with other parties regarding President Mubarak's ideas for solving the Palestinian question, 'Abd al-Majid notes: This is part of Egypt's process of contacts. It is natural for Egypt to consult with friendly states on these and other issues.

Asked whether there will be a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, 'Abd al-Majid said: I don't believe so at the present time.

When asked if it was true that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had rejected the Egyptian proposals, he said: No, that isn't true.

Mubarak Banquet Speech

NC032009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner for Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, his wife, and his accompanying delegation at 'Abidin Palace tonight.

At the banquet, the two presidents exchanged medals. President Mubarak conferred the Grand Nile Sash on his esteemed African guest and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf conferred the Grand Senegalese Lion Sash on President Mubarak.

President Mubarak then delivered the following speech at the banquet:

Brother and dear friend President Abdou Diouf, Mrs Diouf, dear brothers and sisters:

With pride and appreciation the Egyptian people welcome this great African leader and commander in the human struggle. He has a record full of great achievements which reveal his noble culture, supreme spiritual and ideological affiliation, and the depth of his unique human foresight.

Our pleasure in celebrating this happy event is twofold and comprehensive, for we welcome both the leader and his people. The leader is one of our glorious continent's prominent figures, and the Senegalese people have immortal links with us. Time cannot eliminate these links. They were made by God and forged by successive events and tests which solidified them even more. They exemplify relations based on high principles and common goals.

Therfore, when Senegal became independent in 1961, it was natural for Egypt to be the first state to establish relations of cooperation and solidarity with it. This cooperation increased and prospered in various fields. We are confident that our discussions will contribute to the promotion of bilateral cooperation and will coordinate our positions regarding African and international questions of mutual interest. These talks will be followed by specific steps and tangible results reflecting the profound understanding which has existed between us since discussions began. They will be compatible with our identical view of matters and our reciprocal concern for the rights and vital interests of Third World people.

His Excellency Brother President Abdou Diouf, with admiration and appreciation we view the wise policy Senegal is following. It is establishing cordial and good-neighborly relations with bordering states, and it is making concerted efforts within regional organizations and unified bodies to support one African movement. We recall the great role you played in establishing the Confederation of Senegambia as an example of the kind of cooperation which enriches the African experiment and provides our people with more power and fortitude. Such cooperation also allows them to face the challenges inherent in seeking economic and social development and acquiring modern technology.

Since we share your faith in these principles and in the commitment to unify and concert the ranks within the African community and among the Islamic nation's peoples, our countries are pursuing the same line in confronting the existing problems. This is true in our support for the OAU, our support for our brothers struggling against the racist regime in South Africa, our call for the unconditional independence of Namibia in implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, our support for the African confrontation states in their struggle against aggression and threats, and our rejction of any foreign intervention in Chad's affairs. This is also true in our demand for allaying the situation and eliminating the sources of tension and conflict in the Horn of Africa and in our active move to end the Iraq-Iran war and to protect the ICO against the storms of sedition and dismemberment.

You also agree with us on the need to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. This first and foremost requires that the Palestinian problem be solved on the basis of enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to determine their future and to set up their state on their land. This will constitute a definite guarantee that the desired coexistence between Israel and the Palestinian people is achieved so that they can live side by side in peace and security far from domination, violence, and hegemony

All the international parties have stressed the need for Jordan and the PLO to reach agreement on a peace formula based on international legality and UN resolutions. This has actually been achieved last month in a manner that proves the Arab determination to choose the peace option within the framework that will safeguard the rights of each side and ensure stability in the area. This is an objective toward which all the peace-loving forces in the area and in the world aspire.

It is our duty to support this peaceful initiative by Jordan and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We must give this initiative the importance and attention it deserves, because it represents a historical chance that should not be wasted, it being the first step on the road toward introducing a radical change in the situation in the area.

From this standpoint, Egypt has called for support for this brave step by proposing that the United States enter into a dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to discuss the principles contained in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This dialogue, if it takes place in an objective and positive spirit, will undoubtedly result in the commencement of the peace process and will also result in the convocation of an international conference, if and when the circumstances allow.

Dear brothers and sisters, I was pleased to meet twice with President Abdou Diouf. Our first meeting was during the African summit conference in Nairobi in 1981 and the second in Conakry in April 1984. During our meetings we were eager to express our support for the fraternal people of Guinea [as received] and its leaders during times of ordeals. This visit is an opportunity to further strengthen the strong ties of friendship and to beef up our joint efforts. I will be looking forward to future meetings and consultations with this great leader.

Please allow me to give a standing salutation to my brother and dear friend, President Abdou Diouf, and his wife, all the brothers and sisters, our guests, to the sons of the fraternal Senegalese people, and to the eternal relations between our two countries and peoples.

Diouf Banquet Speech

NC032052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf answered President Mubarak's speech as follows:

Mr President, allow me to express my sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the warm reception and great hospitality accorded to me, my wife, and my delegation upon our arrival in Cairo. If nothing else, this reception indicates Your Excellency's great and permanent interest in our country and people.

Egypt and Senegal have ancient traditions in democracy. They have the same religion. For years they have also maintained close and cordial cooperation in several spheres. The agreements concluded between our two countries constitute an open and fruitful legal framework. Acting on our orders, our delegation will peripherally discuss the means of cultivating this cooperation in the spirit of the ideas which you expressed a short while ago and to which I subscribe.

Mr President, as you know, very regrettably there is a blatant violation of human rights in South Africa and Namibia. We are fully convinced that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this part of our continent requires the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the complete dismantlement of the apartheid regime.

Regarding Chad, efforts must continue in preparing suitable conditions for national reconciliation without foreign intervention. In this regard it is necessary to support and encourage the initiative begun at the Brazzaville conference for the sake of the Chadian people and Africa in general.

Mr President, in addition to these problems, the Middle East problem is a source of concern for Senegal. As a matter of fact, what has happened in this area across the ages has always had an impact on our country. Therefore, we declare again that a scrupulous implementation of the UN resolutions is the only way of inducing Israel to withdraw from all territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and of establishing an independent and sovereign Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Senegal, which is now chairman of the UN Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, is convinced that these principles constitute a just basis for negotiations among the parties concerned for the establishment of peace and stability in this area where, regretfully, a war is raging between Iraq and Iran.

Mr President, like other members of the world community that love peace and justice, Senegal expresses its concern over the acute world economic crisis which is getting worse daily, especially in Africa. As you know, several African countries are suffering from a serious economic crisis caused by little or nonexistent growth, decreasing food production because of drought and desertification, and the burden of foreign debts. This crisis has sometimes prompted us to make decisions and prepare programs of action, whose common fate was failure or indifference. To ensure better means of livelihood for our people under these disturbed international conditions, we must prove more and more our generosity and solidarity. We must try to embark on joint action and establish dialogue, consultation, and mutual confidence which we presently lack.

I know that Egypt, which kindly established a solidarity fund for development in Africa, fully realizes this situation. I am also certain that we, the African leaders, who at the 21st OAU Summit made a decision to hold an economic conference this year, will spare no effort to overcome the obstacles that are facing our continent in accordance with the desire of our peoples.

Abu Ghazalah Praises Results of Talks in U.S.

NC011640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has described his talks with senior officials in the U.S. Administration and in Congress as excellent and as having attained their objective.

In a statement to MENA, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added that his talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other military officials have demonstrated U.S. understanding of the Egyptian viewpoint with regard to U.S. military assistance and arms sales to Egypt.

Continuing his statement, the Egyptian minister said that all of the problems have been solved. He pointed out that there is full agreement on the strategic situation and on the military situation on the regional, Arab, and African levels. He added that U.S. officials expressed full understanding of the Egyptian viewpoint.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the talks dealt with a number of issues, including the situation in the Red Sea and the Iraq-Iran war. The defense minister concluded his visit to Washington today after meeting with chiefs of staff at the U.S. Defense Department.

Further on Washington Visit

NC021710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Washington, 2 Mar (MENA) — As part of the U.S. assistance program, Egypt will receive two E-2C planes, which have the same efficiency as the well-known AWACS, early next year.

Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, currently on a visit to Washington, made a statement to this effect to the MENA correspondent. In his statement he dealt with the outcome of his talks with senior U.S. officials. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that his talks with these U.S. officials — both political and military — attained their objective in full. He added that he had made preparations for President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States, emphasizing the military side in Egyptian-U.S. relations.

The deputy prime minister and defense minister pointed out that his talks in Washington had covered a number of main topics, foremost being a review of the military situation in the Middle East, the Red Sea, Africa, and the Arab Gulf. He added that the discussions particularly centered on the Sudan and the Red Sea, and noted that Egyptian and U.S. views were identical in these areas.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that he had exchanged views with the U.S. side regarding an increase in U.S. military aid to Egypt to $1.7 billion in 1986. He pointed out that the U.S. Administration has proposed an allotment of $1.3 billion in its draft budget as a grant to Egypt. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that his discussions with U.S. officials revolved around the circumstances through which the Middle East region is passing, as well as the development of the Egyptian Armed Forces in promoting their combat efficiency. He said that the increasing price of equipment requires an increased aid of $1.7 billion.

The deputy prime minister and defense minister pointed out that Egypt has received 80 F-16's, and that this will soon be followed by a third and fourth batch and so forth. He said that each batch consists of 40 planes. He noted that their crew members receive training at the same time the planes are manufactured. He said that an agreement has been reached with the United States to develop training centers for the Egyptian Armed Forces and to prepare technicians, who represent the mainstay of the Armed Forces.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah is due to leave Washington for Cairo tomorrow at the end of a week-long visit to the United States.

Italian Chief of Staff Arrives in Cairo

NC021610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 MAR 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — Italian Chief of Staff General (Lamberto Betrolucci) arrived in Cairo this afternoon at the head of a military delegation to begin a 4-day official visit to Egypt at the invitation of Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi.

In an arrival statement, the Italian chief of staff said that the visit is aimed at exchanging views and discussing all military matters concerning the two countries. The Italian guest was received at the airport by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military Zone.

Talks Appraise Weapons

NC031633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Military discussions were held at the Armed Forces General Command today between Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghaffur al-'Urabi and Italian Chief of Staff General (Lamberto Betrolucci), who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit.

They exchanged views on military aspects of joint interest. They also reviewed some current ideas on weapons development and their technical use.

The Egyptian side presented an appraisal of arms which had been obtained from Italy and which were put to service in the Armed Forces. Suggestions by Egyptian arms experts for improving and developing these arms to be compatible with the nature of Egyptian operations were also presented.

Jordanian Court Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC021308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Jordanian Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah arrived in Cairo this afternoon for talks with Egyptian officials. These talks are part of the constant process of consultation between Cairo and Amman to follow up on developments affecting the Arab situation and to promote efforts to achieve a comprehensive regional peace.

Abu 'Awdah was met at the airport by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs.

Ghali Returns to Cairo From Addis Ababa

NC012134 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo tonight from Addis Ababa where he headed the Egyptian delegation to the African foreign ministers' conference.

Dr Ghali said that the conference discussed African political questions as well as economic problems, particularly problems resulting from the drought and African debts. He said that he had talks with a number of African foreign ministers on bilateral relations and added that these talks demonstrated Egypt's contribution to African development projects. He said that he will brief President Mubarak on the activities of the conference.

Security Council Session on South Africa Requested

NC011926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] United Nations, 1 Mar (MENA) — Egypt today called for an emergency session of the UN Security Council to discuss the grave situation in South Africa generated by the killing of defenseless African citizens and the forcing of others to leave their homes. Egypt also called on the council to discuss the intensification of the wave of racist oppression in South Africa.

Egypt's request was contained in a message addressed to the Security Council chairman by Ambassador Muhammad Ibrahim Shakir, Egypt's deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, in his capacity as February chairman of the African group.

Saddam Husayn Receives Call From Egypt's Mubarak

JN031006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call this morning from his brother, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The conversation between the Iraqi and Egyptian presidents dealt with the current Arab situation. President Saddam Husayn reassured his brother the Egyptian president about the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, affirming the Iraqi forces' complete readiness to face any Iranian aggression.

'Text' of Official Statement on Diplomat's Killing

GF011221 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denounced the cowardly crime perpetrated by four gunmen on 28 February in attacking the home of Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id, the assistant cultural attache at the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait, killing him and his son. A Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed the hope that the fraternal Kuwaiti authorities will take effective and speedy measures to apprehend and punish the criminals. The following is the text of the statement of the Foreign ministry's official spokesman: Our embassy in Kuwait has informed us that four gunmen attacked the home of the assistant cultural attache of our embassy in Kuwait, Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id, last night and opened fire at him and his family. He and his son were martyred. We condemn the cowardly crime against an Iraqi diplomat and his family and we hope that the fraternal Kuwaiti authorities will take effective and speedy measures to apprehend the criminals and mete out just punishment to them.

'Ali Meets Kuwaiti Envoy

JN012054 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Taha Yasin 'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary, received the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires this evening. During the meeting, they discussed the details of the cowardly crime that was perpetrated by four gunmen who attacked the home of Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id, the assistant cultural attache at the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait, killing him and his son. Taha Yasin 'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary, expressed his hope to the charge d'affaires that the fraternal Kuwaiti authorities will take effective and speedy measures to apprehend the criminals and mete out just punishment to them.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

No 1,757

JN011732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,757 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and overwhelming superiority, the zealous sons of Iraq are continuing their just, noble defense of rights and dignity, renewing their pledge of sincerity to the people and their leader, and dealing devastating blows to the frustrated remnant enemy forces on land, sea, and air. Daily, they are offering proof that they are able to carry out the tasks that our wise leadership assigns with extreme courage, accuracy, and skill. The following are the results of operations for last night and today:

1. Continuing our offensive operations against the collapsing enemy forces and in order to control predetermined targets, one of the units of the Al-Miqdad Forces carried out a daring and successful raid on enemy positions east of Basra last night. The unit occupied their targets and took up their new position at 0130 [2230 GMT 28 February]. The enemy suffered losses in men and equipment and the result of the raid was in our forces' favor. Blessed are Al-Miqdad men. Praise be to God on this victory.

2. Using all types of weapons, our forward units opened heavy fire on enemy positions and vehicles east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties. Four enemy infantry positions were destroyed and one vehicle and one mortar were set on fire. Those manning the mortar were killed. Our forces started fires in other enemy positions that could be seen with the naked eye.

3. Using artillery and tank fire, units of our forward formations pounded enemy weapons, positions, and engineering equipment in the Maysan sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our forces silenced two guns and destroyed one excavator. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

4. One of our forward units directed its fire at enemy positions in the central sector destroying three infantry positions and killing those manning them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 March 1985

No 1,758

JN021727 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,758 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With great power and ability, the triumphant forces of justice continue to defend the cherished homeland against the forces of evil and aggression. The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. In bold and brave air attacks, the brave sky hawks continued to deal painful blows to the Khomeyniite regime's defeated remnants and humiliated war machine in the operational sector east of Basra; this emphasizes that the regime that ignored all values and norms deserves crushing Iraqi blows as long as it insists on the path of evil and aggression. Our sky hawks carried out 91 combat missions today, after which they returned with their aircraft crowned with success and victory, praise be to God.

2. A group of the enemy's infantry tried to approach the new positions of the heroic Al-Miqdad Forces. This group was pounded and destroyed with mortars and other weapons. The enemy made several abortive attempts to evacuate its losses. Elsewhere in the sector east of Basra, our forward units used artillery and tanks to pound serveral enemy positions, weapon emplacements, and engineering efforts, scoring direct hits, killing and wounding several troops, destroying two infantry positions and two machinegun emplacements, and burning one vehicle.

3. One of our forward units engaged an enemy infantry position opposite our positions in the central sector of the operational theater with all types of weapons; they managed to destroy it and to kill its occupants.

4. Using artillery, one of our forward units pounded several enemy positions opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits.

5. Today, the criminal enemy shelled Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery, demolishing two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 March 1985

No 1,759

JN031723 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,759 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of Iraq's glory and loftiness, our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous combat activities in all operational sectors against the forces of the misguided Khomeyniite clique. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. An enemy infantry group tried to approach one of our forward units positions in the operational sector east of Basra. Our hero fighters confronted it with all types of weapons and destroyed it. Only those who fled escaped death. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. In other areas of the same sector, several of our forward units pounded enemy positions and weapon emplacements with artillery and mortars, inflicting losses in life and equipment on the enemy, and destroying four infantry positions the occupants of which were killed, and one machinegun position. Our units also set huge fires in other areas.

2. Using all types of weapons, our forward units intensively pounded enemy positions, enemy troop concentrations, and enemy weapon emplacements in the central sector of the battlefield, inflicting losses in life and military hardware on the enemy , and destroying eight infantry positions the occupants of which were killed, and one enemy machinegun.

3. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions and its vehicular and troop movements in the Maysan sector, killing one enemy soldier, hampering the movement of its troops, and wounding others. While performing its duties in another area of the same sector, one of our combat patrols found weapons the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

4. The criminal enemy shelled two populated areas in the Basra suburbs yesterday evening with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 March 1985

Attacks on Tankers in Gulf To Continue

JN021237 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The Iraqi Embassy in Athens has stressed in a statement that Iraq will continue its attacks on maritime targets in the area of blockade against Iranian ports. The responsibility for human losses that are sustained must be assumed by the shipping companies, which are seeking material benefits.

The Iraqi statement is in reply to an official Greek spokesman who announced last Thursday that his government has carried out diplomatic efforts with Iraq concerning the attacks on Greek oil tankers in the Gulf.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Security Council Session

JN011737 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for New York this evening to participate in the Security Council discussions of the report by the UN committee on the conditions of the Iraqi-Iranian war prisoners. The discussions will be held in New York on Monday.

In a statement to INA, Tariq 'Aziz said Iraq will ask the Security Council to intervene and help find a practical mechanism to apply the UN committee's recommendations and to protect the Iraqi POW's from the Iranian regime's repression.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed Iraq's readiness to implement the recommendations honestly and accurately, proceeding from its firm stand to respect the Geneva conventions on POW's. He said: Iraq has asserted this stand through its continued cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and through its frequent requests to the UN General Secretariat to intervene in the issue of prisoners and to find a solution to their tribulation.

Last Sunday, Iraq requested a special meeting of the Security Council to discuss the report prepared by the UN committee on the conditions of the prisoners.

King Husayn Returns From Visits to Spain, Austria

JN031839 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned home this afternoon following a private 2-week visit to Spain and Austria. Their majesties were received at the airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess Tharwat, members of the royal family, the prime minister, the Senate president, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, his highness the chief chamberlain, the ministers, a number of senior civilian and military officials, the Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, and the Algerian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Armed Forces Commander Returns From France, U.S.

JN031840 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, returned to Amman this evening following a visit to France and the United States that lasted several days. During his visit, he met with a number of senior officials. He was received at 'Alia International Airport by a number of senior officers of the Armed Forces.

Senate President Al-Lawzi Meets With Belgian Envoy

JN031231 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received the Belgian ambassador in Amman today. They discussed the European role in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestine question and Belgium's responsibility to this effect as it is the headquarters of the EEC. They also discussed spheres of cooperation between Jordan and Belgium, particularly on the parliamentary level.

AL-DUSTUR Analyzes Jordanian-PLO Agreement

JN011036 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Principles That Do Not Tolerate Bargaining"]

[Text] Anyone who reads the 5-point plan of joint action concluded between Jordan and the PLO on 11 February notes that it was drafted with perfect accuracy and precise balance. This is not surprising because the agreement came amid circumstances of Arab fragmentation, international disregard, and vague stands by several parties toward the Middle East issue. Mixing precision and allusion was considered sufficient at this stage to break the stalemate, activate international concern for the Palestine question, and discover the stands of the various parties, headed by the United States,before moving to the next step that will be based on future reactions.

The agreement sought complete clarity in some of the principled stands that do not tolerate bargaining or change, such as the one stating that any solution must be achieved within the framework of an international peace conference attended by all parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict; this must include the PLO, through a joint delegation, in addition to the five permanent members-states of the UN Security Council. Another says that the agreement is based on international legitimacy represented in the UN resolutions and Arab legitimacy represented in the Arab summit resolutions, including the Fes summit resolutions.

After throwing the ball to the United States, the Arabs should have exercised patience in order to observe how ready Washington was to pressure Israel into accepting the principle of land in exchange for peace, which Israel has rejected so far. Hlwever, this did not occur; instead some Palestinian interpretations of the agreement came from Tunis revealing what should not have been said at this stage.

In the confusion that emerged Washington found an opportunity to say that the Arabs have a lot of concessions to make before it would become engaged in the peace issue. Egypt proposed ideas and suggestions aimed at holding direct negotiations under the sponsorship of the United States without defining a clear role for the PLO. Israel, of course, welcomed this initiative, and diplomatic contacts between Cairo and occupied Jerusalem were activated in a way that falsely suggests that everything is ready to start negotiations.

In such a case, it is necessary to remind those brothers who hastened to interprete or propose initiatives that Jordan still finds the international conference the only useful framework to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the international legitimacy that rejects occupying the territory of others by force. Jordan also sees that for peace to be just, lasting, and accepted by the coming generations it must be comprehensive and established by all parties directly concerned with the dispute, headed by the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

It is useful to recall that these essential elements to bring about peace, in which Jordan believes, do not tolerate bargaining and cannot be subject to negotiation.

Briefs

Belgian Ambassador Ends Tour—Amman (PETRA)—Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat Saturday received at his office the Belgian Ambassador to Jordan Andre Turime, who ended his tour of office in Jordan. [Text] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Mar 85 p 3 JN*]

Ambassadors to Italy, Morocco—Amman (PETRA) — Wa'il al-Masri has presented his credentials to King Hassan II of Morocco as Jordan's ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Morocco. Tariq Madi has presented his credentials to the Italian president as Jordan's ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Italy. [Excerpt] [*Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Mar 85 p 1 JN*]

Military Council Debates Israeli Withdrawal Decision

NC032108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, the Military Council held an extraordinary session at 1700 today. The council was convened to follow current developments and to take any necessary steps in light of the Israeli Cabinet's decision to effect the second phase of withdrawal.

At this meeting, the council decided to keep its sessions open to follow any developments in the situation. The council instructed brigades to be on the alert to confront any consequences that might emerge as a result of a sudden Israeli withdrawal similar to the first phase.

Israeli Withdrawal From Al-Biqa', Rashayya Begins

NC041230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Dispatch from Sami al-Husayni, NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya — recorded]

[Text] The aggressive Israeli forces have actually begun to withdraw from western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya. They have dismantled their military installations and prefabricated houses in more than one area. The invading forces dismantled their prefabricated houses in Al-Mansurah, and most of the military forces there have now withdrawn. They lowered the Israeli flag in the town, but are maintaining an observation post.

The Israeli forces in the area of Sadd al-Qir'awn have dismantled their military installations south of the dam; an armored battalion left the area. The Israeli forces have also closed the (Al-Faluj-Dahr al-Ahmar) road in the Rashayya area, along with the Al-Qir'awn-Mashgharah road, to facilitate their withdrawals.

The Israeli command can now withdraw the remaining Israeli forces in western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya in a matter of hours.

Karami Criticizes U.S. Stand on Mideast, Veto

NC031528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with 12th Brigade Commander Colonel Hasan Tut in Tripoli today. He was accompanied by 2d Brigade Commander Colonel Yahya Ra'd and Lebanese Army Intelligence Captain Sa'id 'Id. The prime minister was briefed on the progress made in deploying the Army in Sidon and the southern coastal line. Prime Minister Rashid Karami then said the following:

[Begin recording] What the Lebanese people and Lebanese national resistance are doing gives us pride and inspires us with hope and confidence for the present and future. I can say that it is with God's help that people are waging their struggle. This augors well despite the forces of evil and aggression. Therefore, Israel's attacks and barbarism will only invigorate the determination, boldness, and sacrifice of the resistance. This undoubtedly gives rise to optimism, for injustice only reaps woe and the oppressors and their supporters will reap destruction.

There is no alternative for struggle; struggle is the only way to defend the people's dignity and honor and the homeland's prestige. We will continue the struggle regardless of the difficulties and the price. We submitted a complaint to the UN Security Council to expose Israel before the world. Regrettably, however, we are aware that there is no way we can attain our objective through this international organization which is helpless vis-a-vis the right of veto. The veto is a symbol of injustice in our time. Often it is used to support the aggressor and occupier and to reject the appeals of the victims and oppressed. This is what we have always faced. Why do we then go to the Security Council? We go to raise our voice loudly so that all the world can hear it and know what is going on there.

It is surprising that among the amendments proposed to the draft resolution which we submitted to the Security Council is one stating that we should denounce violence by all parties. It is as if they are asking us to denounce the heroic deeds of the Lebanese national resistance, which we fully support. This Lebanese resistance is championing our country's causes and struggling to liberate Lebanese land from the filth of the treacherous Israeli enemy. We reject such ridiculous amendments and soon we will expose the positions of all countries. A friend is one who aids us and who supports our rights and just issues. We will expose our enemies if they persist in pursuing this dirt road, which humiliates the rights of those peoples struggling for the sake of their freedom and sovereignty. We are aware of the U.S. position and its bias in favor of the enemy, Israel. But we believe that right is stronger than any force on this earth. In vain they try to dissuade us from raising the voice of justice in the face of all the voices of injustice, particularly those belonging to the big powers, which are against our march and against the salvation of our land, right, and dignity.

It is indeed a shame that we still find those who support oppression and work to back the oppressor. The Security Council is called upon to speak the word of truth in favor of an oppressed people. We are waiting for this resolution soon.

I said yesterday, and I say today, that the Cabinet will convene tomorrow. We will welcome the Syrian vice president, Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, any time he wishes. I believe that 5 March is the date for his visit. We are prepared to continue our work in cooperation with Syria and those Arab brothers from whom we expect support for our cause at the Security Council. [end recording]

Birri Views Israeli Actions, Arab 'Silence'

NC021534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] At a news conference this afternoon, lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, declared that there can be no return to the Al-Naqurah talks. The bloodshed caused by the Israelis in the south cannot be ignored and the massacres they have committed cannot go uncompensated.

Discussing his stand toward the United States should it maintain its current position regarding the Lebanese complaint in the Security Council, Birri said that such an attitude is hostile to Lebanon and that our relations and future development will be based on this hostility.

He said that he is not expecting a withdrawal from the south soon. Israel has chosen the ironfisted policy and we have accepted this option. From now on we will show that whenever Israel strikes against a southern village, we will strike a settlement in the Galilee.

Birri said that following the Al-'Abbasiyah operation yesterday, the Israeli Army used sniper fire to prevent innocent people from leaving their homes. The ironfisted policy has turned into a foodstuff blockade.

Regarding his attitude toward the legislative decrees question, Birri said that he has a prepared study and that he is ready to stay 161 hours to settle this question. He emphasized that those decrees issued without powers must be abolished, while the others can be discussed in a single session.

At the start of his news conference, Minister Birri wondered about the reasons for Arab silence on the south and Lebanon. He said that no one is calling for an Islamic republic, but for a just Lebanese Republic.

Minister Birri paid tribute to the French unit of UNIFIL for showing its vigor. He stressed that UNIFIL must stay and that its effectiveness and role must be consolidated for deployment up to the international border.

To Answer U.S. Hostility

NC030753 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, held a news conference yesterday afternoon. He discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and other domestic issues.

He criticized certain Arab countries for ignoring events in southern Lebanon and for disregarding the dangers facing the Lebanese there.

Addressing the Arabs, Birri said: You can't choose between Amman and Cairo concerning the conference you're so preoccupied with. You can't tell the United States that it isn't right. Let the United States know that we will meet its hostility toward Lebanon in the Security Council with similar hostility in Lebanon and throughout the world.

On the statement by [Minister] Joseph al-Hashim, Birri said: Since Al-Hashim accuses us of being sick of the legislative decrees, let him cancel them and (?relieve) us.

Al-Din Urges People To Stike at U.S. Interests

NC0118[illegible]6 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT [illegible] Mar 85

[Text] In [illegible] Friday sermon delivered at Al-Safa' Mosque today, Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Shams al-Din called on the Lebanese Government to sever relations with the United States if it uses the right of veto in the Security Council. He said that the government will thereby show that it supports and works for the interest of the southerners.

Shams al-Din stressed that the United States opposes every just cause in the world and is the foremost example of tyranny. The oppressed people must strike at the interests of the United States and at those who revolve in the U.S. orbit.

Coverage of Israeli Operations in Southern Lebanon

UNIFIL Blocks Israeli Move

NC011600 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] French units of UNIFIL today blocked Israeli attempts to storm the town of Ma'rakah with tanks and other heavy equipment. It is noteworthy that this is the third such attempts in 24 hours.

This morning, the Israeli authorities opened the Al-Qasimiyah bridge just before an Israeli journalist arrived in order to continue to deceive the Israeli public about the siege of Tyre. The bridge was closed shortly after the journalist and several other colleagues left.

The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the south reported that Israeli practices carried out under its iron-fist policy had led to the killing of three more people, with scores of others wounded and hundreds arrested in Jibshit, Al-Nabatiyah, and 'Arab Salim. A number of houses had been blown up by the Israeli forces in the past few days.

The agency correspondent reported that resistance operations are continuing and that Israel was intending to impose a siege on an additional number of villages in a bid to break the resistance and to force thousands of people to leave the area. Nevertheless, morale remains high.

French Fire on Israelis

LD021127 Kuwait KUNA in English 1048 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut, March 2 (KUNA) — Columns of Israeli armoured vehicles, bulldozers, and tanks stormed into the southern Al-Bazuriyah town at dawn Saturday, as the Israeli Army continued to tighten the noose on the occupied south, a KUNA telephone report from the area said.

Israeli choppers roared overhead to terrify local residents who hurled stones, Molotov cocktail bottles, and boiling oil on the attackers, the report said.

Entrances and streets of Al-Bazuriyah some five kilometers southeast of Tyre, were blocked with burning tires and earth barricades, as loudspeakers of the town's mosques urged residents to resist the occupiers and called for help from neighboring villages, according to the report.

French peace-keeping troops stationed near the town fired at the Israeli force which later retreated to the town's southern environs.

Sources close to the Multinational Peace Keeping Force of the United Nations said the Israeli drive into Al-Bazuriyah was in reprisal for attacks Friday afternoon on Israeli patrols in the area killing or wounding eight Israeli soldiers.

The 10-nation UNIFIL force was deployed in south Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982. Last Wednesday Israeli war minister Yitzhak Rabin accused the French contingent of barring Israeli troops from quelling anti-occupation resistance.

Meanwhile, an "iron-fist" policy, imposed on the region by the Israeli troops who began to roll back from south Lebanon last month under a phased withdrawal plan, led to near starvation conditions in the area.

Siege laid to a dozen towns and villages resulted in acute shortages of basic commodities and fuel with supply problems augmented by dawn-to-dusk curfew and ban on daytime travel.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front said last Thursday its fighters had carried out over 100 attacks on Israeli troops in three weeks in February.

Israelis Enter Ma'rakah

NC021207 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Israelis have surrounded Ma'rakah with 70 military vehicles. They entered the town to search for those suspected of attacking Israeli positions. The reports add that the Israelis have ordered male residents between the ages of 10 and 70 to assemble in the township's Al-Husayniyah Mosque. Explosions continue to be heard.

Resistance Retaliates Against Israelis

NC022002 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1908 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The latest reports received now say that the Israeli enemy force which stormed Ma'rakah consisted of 150 vehicles and an infantry brigade. The Israeli force blew up 40 houses and the township's school. All foodstuffs were also destroyed as part of the starvation policy practiced by the Zionist enemy. Many citizens between the ages of 10 and 75 were arrested by the Israeli forces.

In retaliation for this savage action, the Martyr Dr Mustafa Shimran group attacked an enemy position between Ma'rub and Narish with rocket and machinegun fire, killing or wounding several enemy soldiers. The operation was codenamed Martyr Mahmud Khalil. The Martyr Shimran group fighters also attacked two enemy positions in Sil'a and Frun as part of the Bab Khaydar operation.

The national resistance movement has issued a statement pledging to retaliate against the enemy's savage actions with firm and hard strikes.

Reportage on Explosion at Ma'rakah Mosque

AFP Reports 19 Casualties

NC040951 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tyre, Lebanon, March 4 (AFP) — At least four people were killed and 15 injured today in an explosion which destroyed a meeting place used by Shi'ites in the village of Ma'rakah, in south Lebanon.

A spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon said that an hour after the blast, French UN soldiers had pulled out four dead bodies from the wreckage and had freed 15 injured people.

But he said it was believed more people were trapped under the fallen masonry.

According to first reports, a meeting was taking place in the building at the time.

The cause of the blast was not immediately known.

The spokesman said a helicopter had been sent to evacuate the wounded and a medical team and UNIFIL engineers were already at the scene.

Twelve more medical teams from all sectors of the zone controlled by UNIFIL were on their way.

Ma'rakah, east of here, was raided by Israeli soldiers on Saturday, in part of the Army's sweep against Muslim villages suspected of harbouring the perpetrators of anti-Israeli attacks.

The Israelis arrested 17 people and destroyed three houses before leaving.

The village is regarded by the Israelis as a hotbed of resistance. Guerrillas had apparently been openly offering interviews to foreign journalists in the past few days.

Two senior members of the Amal Shi'ite militia were critically injured in the blast, it was reported from the scene.

They were identified as Muhammad Sa'd and Khalil Jiradi. They were evacuated for treatment to UNIFIL headquarters in Al-Naqurah, southern Lebanon.

Beirut Claims 200 Casualties

NC041023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] This morning, the enemy forces destroyed the mosque in Maʻrakah while the town's inhabitants attending a celebration therein. The number of casualties is great — as a result of the large explosion, more than 200 people were killed or wounded. The enemy forces then began to direct fire indiscriminately on cars entering and leaving the town. They also prevented Red Cross, civil defense, and first aid vehicles from entering the town to assist the casualties. The citizens have begun to donate blood.

The official UNIFIL spokesman has confirmed that the incident took place; the Amal movement in the south has urgently appealed to the citizens to donate blood at the Al-Raʻi Medical Center on Sayniq bridge at the southern entrance of Sidon.

Booby-Trapped Car Blamed

NC041052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] President al-Jumayyil, in the presence of Prime Minister Karami, telephoned General William Callaghan, UNIFIL commander in the south, and asked him to do everything he can to assist the rescue operations in Maʻrakah.

Meanwhile, initial reports on the explosion of the booby-trapped car in front of Maʻrakah's mosque today indicate that 4 persons were killed and 11 wounded.

Cabinet Summons Ambassadors

NC041036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The Cabinet devoted today's session to a follow-up of the explosion in Maʻrakah. It summoned the ambassadors of the five major powers to the Bʻabda Palace at 1300. President al-Jumayyil tried to contact the UN secretary general to discuss the situation, but has not yet succeeded. Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim left the meeting to contact his ministry and request the ministry's director general to coordinate with the International Red Cross and the director of the Lebanese Red Cross in the rescue and relief operations, and to place all of its resources at the disposal of Maʻrakah.

Violent Clashes Raging in Beirut Areas

NC031549 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Clashes on the Al-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima combat line have become violent. Mortars, rockets, and heavy- and medium-caliber machineguns are being used. Several shells landed on areas near Kafr Shima, particularly Al-Hadath.

Kafr Shima came under sniper fire from positions belonging to Junblatt gunmen in Al-Shuwayfat at 1600. Later rockets were used against residential areas in Kafr Shima.

Meanwhile, a Military Council session is in progress in Al-Yarzi under the chairmanship of Army Commander General Michel Awn. It is meeting to follow developments and to take the necessary measures in response to the Israeli Cabinet's decision to effect the second phase of withdrawal. The Military Council's session will remain open to follow events.

To reiterate, we have just received a report saying that ferocious clashes are now taking place on the Al-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima combat line, and that shells are falling on Al-Hadath.

PSP Radio Reports Clashes

NC031851 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Army and the Phalangist forces caused a flare-up in the security situation by indiscriminately and violently shelling several areas today.

In the morning, the factional army directed sniper fire at Kayfun and Ras al-Jabal from its positions in Tallat Prince, Ayn al-Sayyidah, and Suq al-Gharb.

In the afternoon the Phalangist forces directed machinegun fire at Al-Shuwayfat. Army tanks positioned in Babda, Sibnay, Kafr Shima, and Al-Hadath also shelled Al-Shuwayfat. The town of Alayh came under machinegun fire from Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh and Arayya.

A cease-fire was declared at 1715, but the Army and the Phalangist forces did not abide by it and continued to indiscriminately shell Al-Shuwayfat with tanks and mortars. A second cease-fire was declared at 1735. The Army and the Phalangist forces did not abide by this either. Instead, the situation deteriorated and eight 155mm mortar rounds fell in Al-Shuwayfat before 1800.

Beirut Flights Suspended Due To Shelling

NC040822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0803 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Six shells fell on Beirut International Airport at 0935 this morning, but caused no damage. Two shells fell in front of the Trans-Mediterranean Airlines building, three landed on the airports eastern runway, and the sixth fell on the western runway. Flights were suspended 10 minutes after the shelling began. This was an apparent effort to disrupt this vital utility and to cut Lebanon's communication with the outside world. Contacts are now being made in an effort to deal with the situation and to allow the resumption of normal air traffic.

Airport Closure Denied

NC041302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text][Announcer] Darwish [surname not given], there have been reports that air traffic at the international airport was supended for some time because several shells fell on the eastern and western runways. However, we received a report from Airport Security that the air traffic has not been affected. What news do you have?

[Unidentified correspondent] The fact is that six shells fell on the airport's perimeter and on the eastern and western runways at 0920 today. There has been no damage and air traffic has not been affected. This was contained in an official statement released by Airport Security.

A responsible source at the Civil Aviation Directorate General said when the shells fell that air traffic was suspended until the results of contacts were made known. The source did not say that the airport was closed, or that traffic was indefinitely suspended. He merely said that traffic was suspended for some time, until the results of the contacts were made known, the source of the shelling determined, and the issue resolved. After the contacts were completed, air traffic at the airport resumed.

[Announcer] Have any planes taken off from the airport?

[Correspondent] I have learned that some planes have landed at the airport and that others will take off at 1200.

Junblatt Closes Ministry Office at Beirut Airport

NC021558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Implementing a decision made by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and transport, the ministry's office at Beirut International Airport was closed this afternoon in the presence of Minister Junblatt's representative Sa'id al-Dawi and representatives from Airport Security.

To clarify reports carried by private media, Al-Dawi said: We confirm that the Progressive Socialist Party never had an office at Beirut International Airport. Nevertheless, in accordance with directives and the decision made by the minister of public works and transport, the ministry's office was closed today in my presence on behalf of the minister. Therefore, we wish to make the true situation known to Lebanese public opinion to safeguard the interest of Beirut International Airport.

Junblatt Plans Not To Attend Cabinet Session

NC032128 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt held a news conference in Al-Mukhtarah this afternoon, at which he dealt with current questions in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. He said: As far as we are concerned, the legislative decrees issue amounts to the 17 May accord at home. Just as the 17 May accord with Israel was abrogated, these decrees must all be abolished at the same time. We will not retract this demand. We know that the Shah of B'abda will attempt to stall and procrastinate as usual. I will not attend the extraordinary Cabinet session because I am aware of the Shah of B'abda's suggestions on the decrees to certain circles close to him and of his absolute refusal to amend them.

Discussing the Army question, Junblatt said: They will acquire further arms and ammunition to destroy whatever is left of the mountain, Beirut suburb, and Ra's al-Nab' and to renew the attacks against the nationalist forces, be it in Beirut or in the mountain, or in any other areas. I cannot believe that this Army will check or resist Israel. If Amin al-Jumayyil is preparing for a new military round, we would be forced to step in to oppose him and to defend ourselves.

On the dollar issue, Junblatt said: We are at the gates of a new social revolution because there is a person, a regime, a family, and a party robbing this country. I demand that it be determined who is responsible and who is robbing the country. Everyone will then realize that the dollar crisis is not linked with the security question, but with the organized looting of the country's wealth. Amin al-Jumayyil's project is to purchase Lebanon. However, he must remember that it is difficult to buy the people. Neither the Christian nor the Muslim Lebanese will allow this because they are much greater than this tyrant. The people will revolt and overthrow all the thrones, no matter how big and powerful they are.

On the current developments in the Arab world, Junblatt said: Whatever was taken by force can only be retrieved by force. Those who believe they can obtain something under the sologan, Land in Return for Peace, I tell them that they will get nothing.

On yesterday's shelling of Beirut Airport, Junblatt said: The Phalangists have been concentrating on the Beirut Airport issue because the Somoza of B'abda wants to divert some foreign flights to his private airport in Halat. As we know, he also tried to control the airport by attempting to purchase the Middle East Airlines through Roger Tamraz.

National Democratic Front Praises Resistance

NC012037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Leaders of the National Democratic Front met today in Al-Mukhtarah at the residence of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and minister of transport and tourism.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said: The participants discussed Lebanon's political and security situation. They affirmed their demand for the government to abolish the legislative decrees or to redraft them on the basis of the government's policy statement.

With regard to the situation in the south, the participants expressed support for the Lebanese national resistance and solidarity with the popular Nasirite organization in Sidon, which is regarded as a basic pillar of Lebanese national action.

The participants noted the hysterical, oppressive campaign waged by the occupation forces in the occupied areas in retaliation against their military defeats. They called for the people's steadfastness, and for the development of national resistance operations, and for the provision of manpower and material assistance to defeat Israel and liberate all territory.

The participants condemned the continuous U.S. support for the Israeli enemy against our people in the south.

Amal Official Calls for Increased Resistance

NC021452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Attorney Milhim Qansuh, the Amal movement's information officer in the south, made a statement today warning against the scheme Israel is implementing in the south, western Al-Biqa', Rashayya, and particularly in the Al-Litani area. This scheme seeks to strip these steadfast areas of their inhabitants, institutions, and infrastructure by destroying the very means of continued life and resistance in the south. He said that the Zionist enemy's policy of fire and steel is being applied to human beings, trees, rocks, and every other animate or inanimate object in the occupied territories. He described this policy as proof of the enemy's failure and bankruptcy, and as a clear indicator of his renewed defeat at the hands of our people's heroic resistance, and in the wake of the painful blows dealt by our heroic national resistance revolutionaries.

Qansuh added that, before he withdraws, the enemy wants to turn the evacuated area into a zone of scorched earth, unfit for human habitation. He seeks to avenge his defeats and restore his vanquished pride by implementing his policy, based on terror and massacre, and which serves as a prelude to consecrating his occupation, directly or indirectly, of the areas he is thinking of keeping.

Milhim Qansuh added: While warning against Israeli schemes, we call on our people to increase their steadfastness and resistance, and to not leave the occupied areas for any reason. This is so because our choice, our destiny, and our decision is to confront the policy of fire and steel with the Al-Husayni [Imam al-Husayn] fist, and to fight the enemy's vehicles with our bare hands, boiling oil, and with anything else we can get hold of. Israel's terror, as well as the Arab and international silence that accompany it, will not make us abandon our historic responsibilities at a time when everyone else has done so. We say to the Zionist enemy and to all those who remain silent and watch us being slaughtered that our arm is long, and that we will prove what we are saying in the next few days. This stems from the fact that we are right, and that right always prevails, sooner or later.

Qansuh concluded his statement by saying that those who believe thay have nothing to do with events in the south or think they can be safe are mistaken. They are seeing things, as nothing will be stable in any part of the world as long as the south is in flames. Tomorrow is approaching for those who await it.

Ba'th Official on ADF's Return, Unity With Syria

NC031407 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] In an interview with *AL-MUSTAQBAL*, 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party [in Lebanon], said that it was the Lebanese Government which abolished the 17 May Accord. He added: Abolishing that accord had a price, and in light of that, a new treaty was born. He said that Syria was taking this into consideration.

He added that the political breakthrough in Lebanon was the result of President al-Jumayyil's personal initiative. It has given Syria the impression that a new phase of work has begun. Its purpose is to restore balance and to establish relations on a firm foundation rooted in the Arab option.

Qansuh expected the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] to return to Beirut after Israel withdraws from the rest of southern Lebanon, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya within 6 or 7 months. This will help achieve stability and promote political reform, even if it must be done by force, so that the Lebanese will feel equal.

Qansuh expressed the belief that a solution for Lebanon lies in unity with Syria, with a national army, a strong leadership, and a strong economy. He said: Some sort of federal union will give hope to the people of Lebanon.

Al-Asad Receives Phone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

JN021841 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call today from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in Libya. During this call, the current Arab situation and some affairs of mutual interest were discussed.

Al-Asad Sends Congratulatory Cable to King Hassan

JN021843 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Mar (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Moroccan King Hassan II on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne, which also coincides with the national day of the Kingdom of Morocco. President al-Asad expressed his best wishes for King Hassan II and the fraternal Moroccan people. He also expressed his confidence in bolstering the ties of brotherhood between the two peoples for their mutual benefit and in a manner that serves the Arab nation's causes.

Al-Shar' on Imperialist, Zionist Plans

JN030958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' last night met with the brother students who are participating in the political and trade union course organized by the Administrative Bureau of the Damascus branch of the National Federation of Syrian Students in the auditorium of Damascus University. The minister spoke about Syria's foreign policy and President Hafiz al-Asad's historic role in transforming this country into a solid bastion for the Arab liberation movement that is able to steadfastly confront imperialist and Zionist plans and mobilize all the potential resources of Arab masses everywhere. He referred to events in Lebanon and the plans being concocted to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to deal a blow to the Palestinian Arab people's aspirations for liberation and independence.

The minister added that there is only one way to restore rights and territories from the Zionist invaders and occupiers. He stressed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, is struggling with a clear vision and perspective that does not know illusions and defeatism, and that is aware of obstacles and difficulties. We are for just peace if its elements and pillars are made available, and we reject all formulas of deceptive peace, because their core leads to capitulation.

Reportage on Visit of Turkish Delegation

Al-Shar', Turkish Delegation Confer

JN021448 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1419 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Mar (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Turkish Assistant Foreign Minister Necdet Tuzel at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Isam al-Na'ib and the members of the Syrian and Turkish delegations.

The talks revolved around bilateral relations and ways of improving them in all spheres.

Khaddam, Tuzel Discuss Relations

JN021900 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Turkish Assistant Foreign Minister Necdet Tuzel and his delegation this evening. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West European Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Orhan Aka, Turkish ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

Turkish Delegation Departs

JN031433 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1408 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 3 Mar (SANA) — Turkish Assistant Foreign Minister Necdet Tuzel and his delegation left Damascus for home today at the end of their visit to Syria, which came at the invitation of the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

During his visit, which lasted several days, Tuzel met with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, as well as the current political situation in the region.

Assembly Speaker Al-Zu'bi Returns From Aden

JN011907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi returned to Damascus from Aden this evening after attending the APU's 15th session. He made a statement to a SANA correspondent in which he explained the Aden meeting's resolutions and recommendations.

Al-Zu'bi said: The Arab parliamentarians called for supporting Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad and its positions hostile to the imperialist and Zionist plans, because Syria defends the Arab nation's full rights. They also condemned the Zionist and imperialist threats against Syria, and announced that every aggression against Syria will be considered an aggression against the Arab nation, and that Syria's security is part of the Arab nation's security. They also stressed Syria's legitimate right to strengthen its defense capabilities and to assist Lebanon in evicting the Israeli occupation forces from its territories and achieving national accord and security in Lebanon.

Al-Zu'bi added: The Arab parliamentarians have reiterated their rejection of all the capitulatory projects, especially the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and any other solutions that will not secure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state on their national soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They also stressed their abidance by the Fes summit resolutions that represent the minimum Arab demands regarding the Palestine question.

It is noteworthy that the APU's fourth conference will be held in Damascus during the first week of July.

Khaddam Ends Libyan Visit, Returns to Damascus

JN031930 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening following a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. During his visit, Khaddam participated in the celebrations yesterday of the eighth anniversary of the declaration of people's authority.

In a statement to reporters before his departure from Tripoli, Khaddam expressed his pleasure in participating in the rally held in Tripoli yesterday evening. He added that during his visit he met with Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 Septemebr Revolution, and with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Revolution Command Council member, and exchanged viewpoints with them on the causes of our Arab nation and bilateral issues.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation returned on the same plane. The delegation, led by Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and director of the two regional bureaus of education and students, participated in the meetings of the 10th regular session of the Libyan General People's Congress and in the celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the declaration of the people's authority in Libya.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' To Visit Japan

JN011242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' will make an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Minister during the first week of this month. During his visit, the minister is scheduled to meet with the emperor of Japan. He will also meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and hold talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. He will also meet with members of the Syrian-Japanese and Arab-Japanese Friendship Societies and with a number of economic functionaries.

Further on PDRY Chairman's Visit to Damascus

GF011208 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Dispatch by Nasir 'Abduh Habib, radio correspondent in Tripoli — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received separately at his residence at the guest palace in Damascus yesterday George Habash, PFLP secretary general, and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Palestinian developments and the dangers arising from the recent Amman agreement — which constitutes a grave threat to the struggle of the Palestinian people and infringes on their legitimate rights — were discussed during the two meetings.

During the meetings Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the PDRY's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. He said that the PDRY has supported and will continue to support PLO unity, for the PLO is the framework for the struggle of the Palestinian people's struggle to retrieve their full rights and to establish their independent national state on their national soil. On the basis of this principled stand, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asserted that the Amman agreement infringes upon the rights of the Palestinian people, constitutes a threat to the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and undermines the PLO's position and role.

The brother secretary general reaffirmed the PDRY's unlimited support for the Palestinian people's struggle to achieve their just demands and to confront all capitulatory plans which aim at liquidating their national cause. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asserted that the alliance of struggle of the Arab forces of progress and liberation is bound to foil such conspiratorial plans.

Cabinet Debates Second Phase of Lebanon Withdrawal

To Begin 'Immediately'

TA031048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1038 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Cabinet unanimously decided on a quick implementation of the second stage of the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports. The implementation, the Cabinet decided, will begin immediately. Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin made the following statement:

[Begin Beilin recording] At its meeting today the Cabinet unanimously decided to instruct the IDF to begin the second stage of the redeployment plan to safeguard the northern border of the State of Israel based on the Cabinet decision of 14 January 1985. The prime minister expressed appreciation for the way the IDF carried out the first stage. [end recording]

Sharon Proposes Security Plan

TA031131 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1107 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel in front of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The Cabinet session has in fact not ended yet. The ministers have merely taken a short break in order to participate in the annual memorial service for Israel's third prime minister, the late Levi Eshkol. They will return later and the debate on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's initiative will resume.

This morning the Cabinet debated the implementation of the second stage of the withdrawal from Lebanon. The ministers heard reports by members of the IDF General Staff Command and the recommendation of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to immediately begin the second stage of the withdrawal. A brief debate, in which only three ministers — Yosef Burg, Moshe Arens, and Ari'el Sharon — participated, ensued. Let us begin with the last: Sharon made it clear that he has no objection to the implementation of the second phase, but that in his opinion the phased withdrawal plan has various defects, and he believes that Israel must now establish a 30-km security strip in which the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon will operate. UNIFIL should be pushed north of that strip.

The Americans, as well, Minister Sharon said, have already recognized the need for a security strip along the northern border close to that width. Sharon argued that without a clearly defined security strip, Israel will not be able to respond to the arrival of terrorists and the Syrian Army in the south, just as Israel now has no way to respond to the terrorists' return to the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp in Sidon.

These, in general, are the details of the plan proposed by Sharon. As one minister said after the session, this plan constitutes a basis, more or less, for the debate on the next stage. In regard to the current withdrawal, however, there was agreement among all the ministers, and in a unanimous vote the Cabinet approved the implementation of the second stage of the withdrawal.

Let us again note that very few participated in the debate, and that the Alignment ministers never took the floor. This is apparently because resolutions were adopted in preliminary meetings held by the Likud and Alignment ministers prior to this session.

It looks now as though the dispute between the ministers of the two parties will probably be postponed until the debate to be held approximately 3 months from today, which will discuss the implementation of the third stage of the withdrawal from Lebanon.

Evacuation Begun; New Redeployment Line Outlined

TA040741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The second phase: The IDF began dismantling some of its camps in the eastern sector of Lebanon even before the Cabinet decision about the second stage was made, and within the next few days the IDF will begin the operation of evacuating the installations and the large amount of equipment in the eastern sector. This will precede the completion of the withdrawal from that sector. Our correspondent Roni Daniyel outlines the new line to which the IDF will move:

This is the new line on which the IDF will be stationed at the end of the second evacuation stage. In the west, the line will stretch from the Al-Litani River mouth via Ansar — leaving the Arnun Heights and Al-Nabatiyah in IDF hands — and; from there, in the direction of Hasbayya. The IDF will abandon all the areas north of the line we have described: Jazzin, Jabal al-Baruk, the Al-Biqa' region, and Yanta in the eastern part of the sector.

This evacuation is scheduled to be concluded no later than 12 weeks from the date of the Cabinet decision. During this period, a widescale and encompassing evacuation operation of all the equipment,installations, and bases will be conducted in Lebanon. Trucks and carriers will make many trips to remove buildings and equipment from Lebanon, and it is already clear that some of the positions built with quite a considerable investment will be blown up. The weather will undoubtedly have an effect on the speed of the withdrawal, and the intention is to take advantage of the relatively comfortable weather at the moment to accelerate the work of dismantling and evacuation. The dismantling of the equipment and buildings in snowy Jabal al-Baruk will have to wait until the snow melts. Senior military sources emphasize: The IDF is evacuating an area where it is deployed opposite the Syrian Army, and the latter's behavior will have an effect on the speed and method of the evacuation.

Rabin Sees Withdrawal Completed by 16 September

TA040755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] What will the Syrians do after we leave Lebanon? Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has expressed the hope that Syria will not take the risk of intervening or spurring on attack activities against Israel from inside Lebanese territory. When will the withdrawal be concluded? Rabin believes that the IDF troops will return home from Lebanon by Rosh Hashana [16 September 1985], God willing. Journalist Eytan Haber asked the defense minister questions.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] I very much hope the Syrians know their limitations and I hope they will not endanger themselves too much by spurring on or intervening in attack activities against Israel from inside Lebanese territory.

[Haber] If they really do take the risk of attack activities, and crawl toward our international border with Lebanon, would that, from our viewpoint, be a pretext for war?

[Rabin] I did not say a pretext for war, but when I portray the primary danger as that of a confrontation — even a limited one — with Syria, this would be a result of such developments.

[Haber] On Rosh Hashana, God willing, will the IDF troops already be at home, beyond the border?

[Rabin] I believe they will be. [end recording]

IDF Force Searches Shi'ite Village of Ma'rakah

TA021116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] A large IDF force is searching the Shi'ite village of Ma'rakah, which is in the zone controled by the French battalion in UNIFIL, and detaining people. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht was told by the UNIFIL headquarters that approximately 300 villagers are currently being interrogated in the local school. The deputy commander of UNIFIL, French General Jean (Fonce), went to the village and spoke with Ori Or, the commander of the IDF Northern Command. The UNIFIL headquarters also said that during the searches shots were fired into the air several times. The IDF ordered the storeowners to open their shops, and searches are currently under way in all the stores.

Earlier the REUTER correspondent in Beirut reported that the IDF force consists of 3 tanks, 50 armored personnel carriers, and 800 soldiers. According to him this is the largest raid conducted by the IDF in the recent wave of searches in the southern Lebanese villages. The correspondent also reported that the IDF soldiers did not permit correspondents to enter the village.

Results Reported

TA021607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] In the searches that the IDF conducted in the Shi'ite village of Ma'rakah today a terrorist was killed, three houses were torn down, and a large number of arms were seized. Military sources said that bombs, sabotage material, mines, and ammunition, among other things, were seized in the village. The terrorist was killed when he tried to escape from the searching soldiers.

4 Wounded, 3 Houses Razed

TA021512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Correspondents in the village of Ma'rakah in southern Lebanon report that four people were wounded in the IDF searches there, and at least three houses were apparently blown up. Correspondents say this is the largest search operation carried out by the IDF in Shi'ite villages to date. About 800 soldiers, 50 armored personnel carriers and 3 tanks are taking part in the operation. The commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, is commanding the operation.

IDF Denies Responsibility for Ma'rakah Explosion

TA041107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1103 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel has reported that in the Shi'ite village of Ma'rakah a large bomb exploded this morning, killing some residents of the village and destroying part of the local mosque. It was also reported that one of the dead is Muhammad Sa'd, one of the leaders of the local opponents to Israel. His body was found under the debris of the mosque.

The IDF spokesman has strongly denied charges made in Beirut that Israel is responsible for the Ma'rakah explosion.

Peres Comments on Mubarak's Peace Initiative

Approves Cairo Conference

TA031419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The government was today briefed by the prime minister and the energy and infrastructure minister on the contacts with Egypt and the verbal messages exchanged between Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. The prime minister concluded the discussion by saying that Israel will approve the suggestion to convene a conference in Cairo with the participation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, without PLO members. Israel will reject the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would talk with the United States. The prime minister stressed that Israel will continue to coordinate its positions with the United States.

Plan an 'Advance' for Peace

TA031630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Shim'on Peres says that the Egyptian suggestion concerning direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation constitutes an advance in the peace process in the region. The prime minister stresses that Israel does not view adherence to the Camp David accords as a precondition to Jordans joining the process. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that these remarks are included in a message sent by the prime minister to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shim'on Peres writes in his message that Israel welcomes U.S. involvement in the peace process and is convinced that Washington will continue to reject the inclusion of the PLO in the negotiations, even through the back door.

Peres, Shamir Meet To Discuss Mubarak Plan

TA011215 Jeruslem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and briefed him on the contacts held this week with Mubarak's envoys. Our correspondent reports that in this meeting the two were supposed to make an effort to reach an agreement on the ideas raised by the Egyptian president. However, it is still not known whether they have reached such an agreement.

Shamir Comments on Mubarak's Peace Initiative

Says Contacts Add 'Nothing'

TA030609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says in all the exchanges of messages and emissaries with Egypt there was nothing to add to the peace process. Speaking to a delegation from the right-wing opposition Tehiya Party, Shamir said that all the moves would not determine whether there would be concessions in Judaea and Samaria. He declared that by sitting in the Cabinet, the Likud prevents what he called a dangerous political move. This way there is no chance to impose such moves by stealth or deception, Shamir said, since the people did not want them. Just because the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, is running around Cairo, Shamir concluded, doesn't mean the negotiations are under way. Tamir returns this morning from his mission in Cairo.

Dismisses Proposal

TA031918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 3 March; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Vice Prime Minister, now that the details about the contacts between Israel and Egypt have become clear, how would you define the elements that the Egyptian president's so-called initiative has or lacks?

[Shamir] The very fact that today the Cabinet decided to put off the discussion of this whole matter which was called, by mistake apparently, the Mubarak initiative, proves that there is nothing urgent, nothing practical requiring a Cabinet decision. I am not happy to say this, since I, like many others, am interested in improved relations with Egypt and one day reaching peace with all Arab countries. However, it seems that conditions are not yet ripe for this. In any event, we are not today faced with any proposal that we could seriously discuss in terms of whether we should accept it, how we should accept it, or whether we should reject it. I view the attempt to create an atmosphere of euphoria [last word in English] as dangerous. This is not the first time that we have had to deal with the issue of negotiations. Had this been the first time, this reaction might have then been understandable. Negotiations with the Arab countries about resolving the conflict pending between us are a very serious matter and should be approached thoughtfully so that in the process we do not lose the very possibility of living and existing with real safety and peace. This is where the danger of what could have developed last week lies. I hope that when true peace declarations come we will not react this way; we will consider them, hold consultations, and see what can be said, what must not be said, and what can or cannot be proposed. This issue is very serious; our lives depend on this.

[Schiffer] As for the recent proposal that a Jordanian- Palestinian delegation made up of members who are not affiliated with the PLO should come to the negotiations: Do you share the opinion that Israel should carefully note the identity of the Palestinians participants? This opinion has been attributed to Menahem Begin, if we go back that far?

[Shamir] I could raise two points on this. First, it was clear in advance that the intention of both the Egyptians and the Jordanians was to lead the United States to hold official contacts with the PLO and negotiate with this organization, in the wake of the agreement that was or was not signed — this matter is still unclear — between 'Arafat and Husayn. It is for this reason that Egypt did not want Israel to react to this agreement negatively, since the absence of a negative Israeli attitude toward such a development would have made it easier for the United States to move toward negotiations with the PLO, a matter that runs counter to our interests. Luckily, matters have not developed the way the Egyptians had thought. There were very sharp reactions in Israel against this very attempt. As for negotiations between Israel and Egyptian and Jordanian delegations, with the participation of Palestinian Arabs or the Arabs of Eretz Yisr'el, this was discussed in Camp David and agreed upon, more or less. However, it is clear in advance that if Palestinians take part in such a delegation, the list of the participants should be acceptable to Israel. This is the determining factor.

[Schiffer] Acceptable to Israel, but you are not answering the question as to whether or not Israel should carefully check whether the particpants identify with the PLO?

[Shamir] Israel should know that these particpants are not PLO members, nor do they represent the PLO.

Tamir Brings Mubarak Acceptance of Summit

TA030946 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 9

[Report by Smadar Peri in Cairo, Arye Tzimuqi, Bina Barzel, and Ze'ev Baraq in Washington]

[Excerpt] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has expressed a readiness in principle to meet Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. This is the main message Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, brought with him today following his return from Cairo. Tamir spent 3 days in Cairo, during which he met with top Egyptian leaders, including President Mubarak.

Mubarak sent a verbal message to Peres with Tamir, asking for clarifications on the Israeli position regarding the Palestinians.

It has been learned that in the course of Tamir's meetings with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid, the issues of improving bilateral ties, the border demarcation at Tabah, and the possibility of returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv were discussed.

Tamir himself was promised that the positions he presented in Cairo would be transmitted to Amman so that King Husayn could form an opinion in preparation for his meeting with President Mubarak in Egypt on Wednesday.

He was also told, in the course of his meetings, that due to the differences within the PLO, the composition of the Palestinian delegation that is expected to join the Jordanian delegation for negotiations with Washington and Israel has not yet been determined.

Cabinet Debate on Mubarak Initiative Detailed

TA031819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
705 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet was not asked to make decisions today in the wake of the ideas raised in the meetings between the Jerusalem policymakers and the Egyptian envoys. The ministers heard reviews by the prime minister and Minister Moshe Shahal and will continue to discuss the matter next week. As for the Lebanese issue, the Cabinet adopted a unanimous decision to launch the second phase of withdrawal immediately. Our political correspondent Shimon Schiffer is in the studio to report on this:

Even those ministers who wanted to find a glimmer of progress manifestation of goodwill on the part of the Egyptians, and a desire to improve relations with Israel, even those ministers who wanted to find the hint of an initiative by President Mubarak for the prmomotion of the peace process in the region, left the Cabinet meeting saying that the matter in hand is very small; it is not a breakthrough but rather the beginning of something that is still in its early stages.

The senior adviser of the Egyptian president, Dr Usamah al-Baz, did not bring anything to Jerusalem, nor did he make any promises. Some of the Alignment ministers in fact told me that Shim'on Peres, in his appearance before the Alignment ministers, did not create the illusion that he had anything up his sleeve. So, the division between the ministers is between those who believe we should talk positively about the future and those, especially from the Likud, who warn against blinding the people without any foundation.

Minister Amnon Rubinstein told me: There is no certainty that Mubarak's move will lead to talks between Israel and Jordan; however, the atmosphere in bilateral relations has already improved in the wake of Egypt's declared opposition to an international conference as a means for solving the conflict in the region. Minister Yaaqov Tzur presented matters as follows:

[Begin recording] [Tzur] It is very important that Israel say yes to the possibility of negotiations with Jordan with the participation of a Palestinian representation. We will soon see if there is anything real in this. It is important for Israel to take the initiative, and not just wait and ponder the meaning of every word that anyone speaks. It is important that we make known our positive position on the continued political process.

[Schiffer] From all you know so far, is there such an initiative indeed?

[Tzur] According to my assessment and from everything I have heard, there are ideas that, as yet, lack operational significance although matters are currently developing and it is therefore important that our position on this be clear. [end recording]

In contrast , Justice Minister Moshe Nisim believes there is no room for either euphoria or the outcry by the Judaea and Samaria Jewish settlers. Howver, according to Nisim, it is regrettable that only at the end of last week did Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, in a Voice of Israel interview, explain to both the public and ministers precisely where matters stand. Prime Minsiter Shim'on Peres defined his position as follows: Israel will say yes to the proposed conference involving Israel, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and Egyptian and U.S. delegations; Israel will say no to a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian meeting in Washington. Shim'on Peres made this Israeli position clear in a message he sent over the weekend to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

Official Views Tabah Talk Date, Peres-Mubarak Summit

TA011415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] In a briefing for foreign correspondents, a senior official said in Jerusalem today that Israel's opening position in any negotiations is based on the Camp David agreement which would grant autonomy to the Palestinians. At the same time, he said, Israel will examine any other position the Arab side presents. The Camp David agreement is not a condition, but an opening position.

He also said the talks with the Egyptian envoys should be seen as preparation for a summit meeting between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister. However, procedures or agendas for the meeting were not discussed in the talks.

The senior official said the two leaders want to guarantee that an Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting will have positive results. He commented that it was agreed in the talks that the official talks on Tabah will be resumed before President Mubarak goes to Washington in another 4 days.

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent in Jerusalem has reported that the senior official, who asked to remain anonymous, is very close to the prime minister.

'Senior Official' Takes Mubarak Initiative Seriously

TA011825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] A senior Jerusalem official, one of the prime minister's confidants, has said the main obstacle to progress on the Mubarak initiative is the Arab reaction: silence in Amman and rejection by the PLO. He also said Israel has not yet decided whether the Egyptian move is a serious effort toward peace, or is intended to improve Mubarak's status in Washington. However, he said, Jerusalem must take the initiative seriously in the interest of Israel. After several years, President Mubarak has broken his silence and said he wants to further the ties and build peace through direct negotiations and we must take this seriously. The official, who is close to the prime minister, also said, that if the talks get under way, Israel will present the autonomy program as an opening position. Israel, he emphasized, is opposed to Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations with the United States and insists that any negotiations be direct and with its participation.

Shahal Interviewed on Recent Talks in Egypt

TA012042 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Interview with Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal by moderator Mikha Limor in the television studio — live]

[text][Limor] Good Sabbath to you Mr Minister. Was your visit preplanned or was it made in preparation for Mubarak's political move?

[Shahal] Good Sabbath to you. The visit to Cairo as the official guest of the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister resulted from an invitation extended to me at the beginning of last week. During the visit I held talks with most of the Egyptian leadership: President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Mustafa Khalil, and other ministers. As the oil issues that are of concern to our two countries were taken care of 2 months ago, the invitation was extended so that we could simply get to know each other and hold talks. I believe that the visit was both important and beneficial.

[Limor] Mr Shahal, President Mubarak asked you to pass on a message to Prime Minister Peres. Could you tell us generally what Mubarak said to Peres? I assume you will not tell us the precise content of the message.

[Shahal] Look, I will definitely not enter into details. I conveyed the message in a meeting this morning with the prime minister. I can only note that President Mubarak emphasized his interest in a renewed momentum to expand the peace process as well as improve Israeli-Egyptian relations. He expressed his confidence that Egypt could serve as a bridge between us and the other Arab countries. He believes there is a basis for expanding the peace process and he lauded some of the acts of the government. He noted several points that I conveyed to the prime minister. I can also say that President Mubarak, who is known as a cautious person, spoke confidently of the justness of Egypt's path in having reached the Camp David accords and the treaty with Israel. This will undoubtedly influence his future moves as well.

[Limor] Besides the compliments he bestowed on Peres, as you say, was there anything new in what he told you?

[Shahal] Undoubtedly . I think that the ideas he expressed, the fact that he will soon meet King Husayn, and his desire to bring about a direct meeting between Israel and Jordan — all this marks an emergence from a prolonged period of hibernation or deadlock. I would like to emphasize that one need not talk of tactical or other moves. The motive, whatever its origin, has practical results that cannot be ignored or erased. I am, in fact, returning with a number of matters that were concluded in the sphere of improved relations, on trade issues, for example...

[Limor, interrupting] Allow me Mr Shahal to pursue the political sphere still further. Mr Rabin said this morning that there is no breakthrough in Mubarak's proposal. You still say it contains a novelty. What is your reaction to Mr Rabin's comments, believing as you do that there is indeed some breakthrough?

[Shahal] I have no argument with Mr Rabin. I did not use the term breakthrough. I want to say that we are ignoring or rather ... I do not know why people here are never ready to talk confidently and extensively about what we did. The new government led by Shim'on Peres launched many moves and initiatives. Upon the establishment of the government we stressed that the peace issue, improved relations with Egypt and negotiations with Jordan, are all included in the basic guidelines of our foreign policy. The prime minister took action, and we now have improved relations and understanding of Israel's position in the world. The Egyptians are aware of this. I believe President Mubarak felt he should also make a contribution to this issue. I think his proposal came about in part to match the prime minster's proposals, that is, the government's initiatives. This proposal is subject to some argument but it should be checked. If this matter is also useful for President Mubarak, well, that does not worry me. On the contrary, I believe that Israel should want its relations with Egypt to indeed be useful, and it should want Egypt to be interested in them. This was emphasized and the Egyptians are aware of this. Why then do we have to downplay the value of the fact that cooperation with us might improve the status of an Arab country in the world? I would view this as a compliment; cooperation with us today means improvement in an image. This is important. We should insist on our own and we need not be apprehensive. While we are prepared to talk with Palestinians — I made this point unequivocally clear — we are not prepared to hold a dialogue with the PLO. This is a strong positon, relying on a very solid basis...

[Limor, interrupting] You feel this position is acceptable in Egypt, do you?

[Shahal] Look, I do not want to elaborate...

[Limor, interrupting] This is not a matter of elaboration; this is a question of feeling; you met those Egyptians, after all.

[Shahal] I am not speaking of just a feeling, after all; I am speaking of talks, too. Without going into the details of any talks, I would like to say that the dialogue there, the opportunity to hold very long talks, made it possible to express a position.

In general, the Egyptians are not altogether unaware of what we have to say; they do not completely ignore the fact that the PLO has not changed its position, that this organization upholds terror and is, in fact, unwilling to deviate from its basic anti-Israeli stance. In talks with the Egyptians they agree with us; they have no choice but to justify our position. When we combine our explanation with evidence, we achieve results.

We want direct negotiation with Jordan. It should be remembered that after signing the Camp David accords, Mr Begin noted that Palestinians could participate in the Jordanian delegation, without checking their identity cards...

[Limor, interrupting] Well, this was agreed to already by Mr Peres and other Cabinet members. Forgive me for interrupting you, but Israel is very sensitive about formalities. We have heard that Ambassador Sason was not received by Mubarak together with you, as is the custom. Why, in your opinion, did Ambassador Sason not attend your meeting with President Mubarak?

[Shahal] I was informed about the invitation to meet with Mubarak at an early morning hour, at 0810. The petroleum and mineral resources minister was with me at the hotel then and told me the president wanted to see me urgently. Immediately after, while we were heading for the meeting, we informed the ambassador of this, and his presence was requested. Traffic in Egypt is not easy. The ambassador arrived at the end of the meeting. President Mubarak escorted me to the staircase of his house — the meeting took place at his residence — met the ambassador, exchanged a few comments and jokes with him, in a good atmosphere. There was no intention of ignoring the ambassador. Let me tell you: I know Moshe Sason; we are personal friends. I have great appreciation for him, and I do not think there was any intention to hold the meeting without the ambassador's presence...

[Limor, interrupting] A technical hitch, this is what you are saying.

[Shahal] I believe that there was a technical hitch. I would like to tell you it is also customary to hold private meetings and this applies to Minister Moda'i and other ministers. I definitely also intended to hold a private talk with President Mubarak. So, I would not blow this matter out of proportion.

[Limor] How do you explain the fact that the Egyptian press did not cover your meeting with Mubarak?

[Shahal] First, this is not true. Le me emphasize this: I appeared on Egyptian television, prior to the meeting with President Mubarak. The meeting itself received front-page coverage in *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-AKHBAR*. A picture of President Mubarak receiving me and of us sitting together was published in the Egyptian press. I appeard on Egyptian television's four channels in all newscasts between 1800 and 2200. I do not think the Israeli television gave me more extensive coverage than this.

[Limor] You cannot say that this evening; you are receiving the appropriate coverage, I hope. In sum, however, with the full responsibility of a minister of the State of Israel, can you assure us that Egypt is our friend today and wants the next move to work in our favor, too?

[Shahal] Look, I do not like to use superlatives. I cannot offer such an assurance. I can say I met people who are aware of the need to warm up relations; I believe they also want to warm up the atmosphere in the bilateral relations and start making progress toward the solution of problems. We have disputes that cannot be ignored, but they are really interested in striking some issues off the agenda in order to reach better relations. They are aware of our problems; they explained their problems. We held very good and very useful talks.

I have also returned with several achievements regarding trade and the energy sphere; I am speaking of deals worth tens of millions of dollars. In other words, I am talking about practical results that will not be erased in the future. I am relying on past experience with 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister. We have excellent relations. I am talking about Egyptian purchases. They wanted trade to be expanded with regard to certain oil products, and Egyptian delegations will arrive in Israel. So, the very fact of the visit, the reports on it, and the quite extraordinary feature, that of six Egyptian ministers, including the foreign minister and the agriculture and food security minister, coming to join me for lunch — all of this has indeed enabled me to obtain firsthand the Egyptian leaders' views.

I will conclude by saying that following a very long period of deadlock, there is progress today. Appreciation of the Israeli Government and the prime minister has been expressed. They were highly complimentary of moves that we launched. They noted the disputed issues as well. It seems to me that, as far as we are concerned, we should be interested in keeping up the momentum we began in our international relations, in explaining Israel's positions. This will have an influence on Egypt. Therefore, I can confidently state here that this week will be followed by further progress. This progress will surely be made amidst arguments but will result in renewed relations and ultimately in our ability to promote our interests.

Egypt's Basyuni Returns, Views Mubarak Initiative

TA031821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, returned to Israel today after participating in talks held by Avraham Tamir with the Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister in Cairo. He said that Mubarak's latest suggestion is not an initiative to solve the Palestinian problem, but rather is meant to present ideas and suggestions aimed at thawing the freeze and continuing the process that was begun with the Jordanian-Palestinián agreement. Basyuni believes that this agreement is a basis for beginning a political move toward peace in the region. These remarks were made by Basyuni to our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar.

Peres Favors Arbitration of Tabah Conflict

TA030719 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Peres has made it clear to Egypt that he is prepared to submit the Tabah dispute to arbitration without delay, as part of an effort to improve bilateral relations.

The premier indicated as much in his meeting with President Mubarak's top aide Usmah al-Baz here in Jerusalem last Tuesday night, and the offer has been made more specific in subsequent high-level diplomatic contacts.

Egypt has long demanded that the dispute over the beach near Elat be turned over to an international arbitrator, in accordance with the dispute-resolution formula prescribed in the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night that "in the talks with Egypt ideas were discussed designed to promote a solution to this problem (Tabah), but no concrete proposals were made regarding the final solution of the area."

Peres and the ministers and advisers close to him believe the issue of Tabah is not of sufficient importance to Israel to hinder improvement of relations with Egypt. At the same time, Peres has rejected the idea that Israel might simply renounce its claim to the beach.

Amal Leader Reiterates Plan To Attack Galilee Villages

TA031631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] (Khalil Jardi), one of the leaders of the Amal organization in southern Lebanon, has told correspondents in the village of Ma'rakah that he and his people are serious about their aim to attack the Galilee villages. (Jardi) spoke with correspondents approximately 2 hours after the IDF ended its searches in Ma'rakah. The Shi'ite leader said: I was here, and I will remain here. The Israelis cannot catch me.

Arens Counters Birri Threats To Attack Settlements

TA022117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens said Israel will not give in to Shi'ite terrorism, and if necessary Israel will wipe out this Khomeynist phenomenon that has drawn nearer to Israel's border. Minister Arens, who spoke before a meeting of the U.S. Moral Majority headed by Reverend Falwell, thus reacted to the threats by Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri to hit Galilee settlements in retaliation for attacks against Shi'ite villages in southern Lebanon.

On the Egyptian initiative, Arens said the most important move Egypt can adopt to prove its support for the continued peace process is to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv. According to Arens, if Egypt had had an ambassador in Israel, it would have been unnecessary to send a secret emissary at night to the prime minister. The return of the Egyptian ambassador will be a very important manifestation for a renewal of the peace initiative, Moshe Arens emphasized.

Rabin Warns Shi'ites Against Attack Attempts

TA040857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0854 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning warned the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon, saying: Either there will be calm for both sides, or your lives will not be worth living. That is the meaning of what we are now doing, Rabin said, and we will persist on this issue. The defense minister commented that 90 percent of the attacks against the IDF are currently being carried out by Shi'ite elements. Yitzhaq Rabin also said the speed of the implementation of the second stage of the plan for the withdrawal from Lebanon depends solely on logistic considerations.

Further Reportage on Bavarian President's Visit

Meets With Shamir

TA011027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today met with Franz-Josef Strauss, the minister president of Bavaria. He reiterated his stand that the Mubarak initiative is not serious, and that it is meant to bring about a dialogue between Israel and the PLO. According to him Israel should not be a partner to such talks. After the meeting Strauss told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that there are differences between Peres and Shamir regarding the Mubarak initiative. Shamir also reiterated his stand against the sale of German weapons to Saudi Arabia.

After the meeting with Shamir, Strauss went to the King David Hotel in order to meet the mayor of Jericho. He will then lunch with the prime minister, after which he will leave Israel.

Departs 1 Mar

TA011620 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 1 Mar (ITIM) — Dr Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian minister president, ended his visit to Israel this afternoon and returned to Germany on board his private plance.

Today the guest met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and heard Israel's opposition to the sale of German arms to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Shamir told the guest about the contacts between Israel and Egypt, and Israel's positions on the issue. No ceremony was held at the airport.

Mr Strauss and his entourage drove directly to the plane which took off at 1620.

Bi'r Zayt, Al-Najah Universities Closed

TA031841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria has informed the Bi'r Zayt University management that the university is to remain closed until the end of the week. In the meantime, the administration will decide what steps to take as a result of the discovery of seditious pamphlets in the student union offices. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

In the Al-Najah University in Nabulus, classes were not held today, because the Army put up roadblocks at the entrances to the university and checked the identification cards of all those who wanted to enter.

OAU Foreign Ministerial Session Continues

Nigeria's Gambari Comments

AB020945 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 1 (NAN) — Nigeria today paid up the 1.52 million dollars (about 1.31 million) naira balance of its assessed contribution to the OAU for the current fiscal year. The cheque for the amount was handed over to the organisation's interim secretary general, Dr Peter Onu, at the Africa Hall, Addis Ababa by External Affairs Minister Ibrahim Gambari.

Other member states which have already paid up their contribution for the current year are Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Congo, Ethiopia and Lesotho.

Dr Gambari is also expected to hand in Nigeria's regular contribution of 1.2 million dollars (about N1.03 million) to the OAU Special Liberation Fund when he arrives in Dar es Salaam next week to deliver a special message from Major General Muhammadu Buhari to the current OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere. Dar es Salaam is the headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee.

Last Tuesday, the ongoing conference of OAU foreign ministers appealed to all member-states to pay up their outstanding arrears of 40 million dollars (about N34.4 million) to the Liberation Fund. Dr Gambari told a meeting of OAU foreign ministers today that it would be an act of cruelty to continue to offer mere words and resolutions on the liberation struggle in southern Africa. "The freedom fighters in southern Africa and all our brothers and sisters who are daily exposed to the brutalities and inhumanities in Namibia need no more words, but concrete steps," he said, while expressing Nigeria's views on the situation in southern Africa.

The minister told his colleagues that a critical stage had been reached in the struggle for Namibian independence and the fight against apartheid, stressing that if "work and passion alone were enough for the liberation of southern Africa, Namibia would have been freed long ago and apartheid dead and buried."

Dr Gambari stated that it had become imperative for all member states to clear up their arrears of contributions to the Liberation Committee before the end of March and reaffirm their commitment to increased financial and material support to the liberation movements. Emphasising that "we must make 1985 the year of Namibian independence" the minister asked his counterparts to urge their governments to make "unequivocal statements" strongly denouncing the policy of constructive engagement with the South African racists. "We in Nigeria have seized every opportunity to say loud and clear that the only constructive policy we accept is disengagement from apartheid South Africa through the imposition of economic and military sanctions against the racists," he declared.

Dr Gambari contended that Africa must work to put South Africa back into the defensive and the international isolation where it belonged by aligning itself whole-heartedly with those in the U.S. and Western Europe demonstrating daily against the apartheid system.

Ghana's Asamoah Addresses Session

AB021202 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The [Ghanaian] secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has warned that without a certain level of political commitment, all efforts by African countries to deal with economic problems will only achieve partial results. Addressing the OAU Council of Ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa, Dr Asamoah reminded the delegates that all African countries inherited weak economic structures from their colonial masters. Also, the umbilical cord that ties African countries to the economies of their colonial masters through trading partners and other economic structures do not allow for an individual viable process of industrialization, and there is an urgent need to break away from these.

On foreign debts, Dr Asamoah wondered whether African nations can expect cooperation from the industrialized nations to reduce their debt burden. He also wondered whether African countries can persuade the industrialized nations to take such measures as to enable them to obtain a more equitable system of international trade.

Earlier, Dr Asamoah, who is also the chairman of the 43d session of the OAU Liberation Committee, presented the report of the committee's session held in Accra last January. During a general debate on the report, delegates praised Ghana for successfully organizing the session. The report, which contains two resolutions on Namibia and apartheid South Africa and a plan of action on Namibia, was unanimously adopted by the council. The plan of action, among other things, calls for the convening of an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the Namibian question and the implementation of the council's Resolution 435. It also envisages a visit of a high-powered OAU delegation to the United States to persuade the Reagan administration from giving support for South Africa.

Angolan Delegation Activities

MB020746 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola is represented at the OAU ministerial council session, which has been taking place in Addis Ababa since the beginning of the week. Yesterday, Deputy External Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura, heading the Angolan delegation to the meeting, was expected to speak on the present situation in southern Africa and the peace efforts being undertaken, including the letter which the Angolan head of state sent to the UN secretary general. The Angolan external affairs deputy minister was also expected to speak on the significance and importance of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement countries due in Luanda in September this year. In Addis Ababa, Venancio de Moura has also been holding talks with a number of delegates to the meeting on bilateral and continental issues. Included in the Angolan delegation are Sebastiao Junior, the Angolan ambassador to Tanzania; Brito Souzinho, the director of the Pan-Africa and Middle East Department; and senior officials from the ministry.

Liberation Movements 'Joint Statement'

EA011152 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 28 Feb 85

["SWAPO program": "Joint statement" by the liberation movements of southern Africa, delivered by Jesaya Nyamu, SWAPO's chief representative to Ethiopia and the OAU, at the 41st ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa; date not given — recorded]

[Text] It is my single honor and pleasure to address this august body on behalf of the African National Congress of South Africa, ANC, and SWAPO of Namibia, and to convey to your excellencies and all delegates our warmest salutation. The liberation movements of southern Africa and, indeed, the more than 30 million oppressed and downtrodden masses of South Africa and Namibia, are fully aware of the same stand that Socialist Ethiopia, the pleasant venue of this 41st session, has always maintained: Full support of the struggle for the total liberation of our continent and the promotion of its economic and social progress. Therefore, we would like to seize this opportunity to convey our sincere thanks and appreciation to the general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the fraternal people and Government of Socialist Ethiopia for the cordial hospitality accorded to our delegation and peoples.

The situation in southern Africa is characterized by a political state of flux and turmoil which is likely to continue as long as the minority whites of the area and their western supporters continue to ignore the demonstrated resolution of the African majority to be free and independent. In fact, what we are witnessing is the gathering of dark clouds throughout, it appears, with incalculable and dire consequences for everybody in the region before dawn is setting. Thus, Africa must be prepared to stand and fight for what is in our interest. South Africa is rapidly sliding into a bloodbath if the forces for liberation become daily pitted against those of oppression and subjugation.

In the aftermath of the recent so-called constitutional reforms which gave the Colored and people of Asian origin (?future) political rights, the great majority under the [word indistinct] has embarked on an unprecedented countrywide mass protest and militant actions, which have caused the racist to shiver and their overseas backers to have a second thought about their long-term interests in that country. It is no wonder that in America, for example, even the ultraconservative circles are now casting doubt on the survivability of the apartheid system.

In Namibia, which the racists consider as their outer defense flank, Pretoria is once more preparing to impose on our heroic people a modified version of the defunct Democratic Turnhalle Alliance puppet regime which collapsed unceremoniously about 3 years ago. Simultaneously with this new scheme of creating a political clique controlled by it, racist South Africa has mounted a widespread and costly campaign in Namibia aimed at turning the political tide in the country against SWAPO. In order to intimidate or corrupt the masses, the racist Army has been ordered to commit political murders against suspected SWAPO supporters or provide huge financial bribes to those thought to be less committed to the political and armed struggle which SWAPO has been waging for years in order to liberate Namibia. Concomitant with this desperate enemy move, which are [as heard], however, doomed to fail, the racist regime has begun forcible conscription into the Army of all Namibian males between the ages of 17 and 55. This conscription is designed to make Namibians fight each other and as a preparation for a future civil war. All efforts must be made to frustrate this enemy scheme.

The pattern of premeditated and unprovoked violence against the Frontline States, Angola and Mozambique, in particular, goes on unabated as the racist South African Army and its proxies of UNITA and MNR continue to mount attacks and commit atrocities against those states. Indeed, this is [words indistinct] against the Frontline States (?as essential) for their survival. Under these circumstances, therefore, Africa must provide worthwhile assistance and support to the Frontline States in the interest of our collective victory against apartheid, racism, and exploitation.

While the negative developments are going on in southern Africa, the major western powers, which bear a great responsibility for the ongoing bloodshed and destruction in southern Africa, continue to wish us believe that they are interested in the peaceful resolution of the problem, while in actuality they are conspiring with the racists to get them off the hook. Information at our disposal reveals that the gang of five wishes to revive itself and to [words indistinct] in the near future. When it does, it should find Africa united, and, to say the least, uninterested in their tricks. We are weary of false prophets and their advice. With or without them, Namibia and South Africa will be free.

Having made those remarks, may I convey deep thanks and appreciation to the OAU member states, in particular the Frontline States, for the material assistance, as well as political and diplomatic support they have provided to the ANC and SWAPO over the years, and to urge them to continue and increase such assistance, which is absolutely necessary for the attainment of the speedy decolonization.

I would also like to seize this opportunity to reiterate our support for the PLO in its struggle to defeat Zionism and for the creation of a Palestinian state.

Confidence in M'Bow, UNESCO

AB031328 Lagos NAN in English 1306 GMT 3 Mar 85

[By James Bello]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Mar 3 (NAN) — Foreign ministers of OAU meeting in Addis Ababa have reaffirmed full confidence in the "wise leadership" of the Senegalese director-general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou Makhtar M'Bow, and his persistent efforts to uphold the ideals of the world body.

In a draft resolution to be formally adopted tomorrow, the ministers urged the director-general not to relent in his determination to pursue the policies and programmes of UNESCO, "democratically-approved by the member states". They called on African members of UNESCO to pay up their arrears of contribution to the organization as an act of international solidarity with the director-general.

The ministers further urged African member-states to make any other voluntary contributions within their financial capabilities and forego the surpluses due to them as a result of monetary fluctuations during the budget period, 1981 to 1983. "We call on all states to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of peace, through international cooperation and based on the intellectual and moral solidarity of all mankind", they said.

In the six-point-draft resolution, the foreign ministers reiterated their dedication to the "ideals and objectives of international cooperations" set out in the Charter of the UN and in UNESCO's constitution.

They noted with "deep regret" the withdrawal of the U.S. from UNESCO, the notice of withdrawal given by the United Kingdom and Singapore, and that if this "trend continued" it would lead to the negation of the principles and purposes for which UN institutions were established. They appealed to the U.S. to return to the UNESCO fold.

Ten other draft resolutions are listed for adoption before the close of the 10-day meeting which opened on Monday.

Resolutions Adopted

AB040820 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 4 (AFP) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers Sunday night condemned the Pretoria regime "and its allies," particularly the United States, for preventing application of UN resolutions on Namibian independence.

The 41st Ministerial Council, which has been sitting here since last Monday and is due to end today, adopted 15 resolutions during its plenary session Sunday.

In addition to the southern Africa situation, resolutions also dealt with the OAU'S 1985-86 budget and program, a special emergency aid fund for victims of drought and famine, and "the underlying causes of the refugee phenomenon in Africa." The drought-famine fund "should become operational immediately," and will be administered by the African Development Bank, the council decided. A fund management committee was set up to define "policy and the criteria for approving loans and grants." Contributions to the fund would be voluntary and could come from African and non-African sources.

Referring to Namibia, the council also asked all member states to pay up their arrears and quotas to the OAU Liberation Committee and to increase their financial and material aid to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

On the situation in South Africa, a resolution asked for the "immediate and unconditional release" of nationalist leader Nelson Mandela from his life prison term, decried death sentences passed on African National Congress (ANC) militants Sipho Bridget Xulu and Clarence Faith Payi, and condemned "the gratuitous murder of defenseless demonstrators" at the Crossroads black squatter camp outside Cape Town where 18 people were killed last month.

Two resolutions on the Middle East condemned Israel, asking it "to end immediately its illegal occupation of southern Lebanon," and renewed support for an Arab peace plan drawn up at Fes, Morocco, in 1982.

The council declared that "it is time for an African to hold the post" of UN high commissioner for refugees, and said it would recommend the candidacy of Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs.

21st Summit Date Set

AB041045 Dakar PANA in French 0915 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Mar (PANA) — The 21st OAU summit conference, which will be devoted mainly to Africa's economic and social problems, will be held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July, it was learned from an official source in the Ethiopian capital on Sunday evening.

This date was fixed on Sunday during the plenary meeting of the 41st session of the African ministerial council now taking place in Addis Ababa. The summit conference will be preceded by the 42d ordinary session of the ministerial council, which will take place from 10 to 16 July.

Before this, several meetings will be held at the level of experts and of the 7-member steering committee in order to finalize the economic documents to be submitted to the heads of state. The committee of experts is expected to hold two meetings, the first from 30 April to 6 May and the second from 27 to 29 May. The 7-member steering committee (comprising Tanzania — the chairman — Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zimbabwe) will hold a ministerial conference on 30 and 31 May.

It was also learned that the Permanent Committee of Liberation Movements will hold a meeting on 1 and 2 July, to be followed by that of the Coordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa from 4 to 6 July.

Conference on ECA Projects Opens in Ndjamena

AB031448 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of [words indistinct] on planning and implementation of ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] projects in Central Africa opened this morning at 0900 in Ndjamena. Having started 1 week ago at the experts level, the meeting was today extended to the ministerial level. Most of the experts are representing their ministers at this opening ceremony presided over by Joseph Yodeyman, Chadian minister of plan and reconstruction.

It will be recalled that the executive secretary of the ECA, Adebayo Adedeji, who was to take part in this meeting, could not come. The executive secretary is busy with the ongoing OAU foreign ministers conference session in Addis Ababa to prepare the forthcoming pan-African economic summit.

ALGERIA

PDRY Chairman Arrives With Libya's Jallud

LD032100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud arrived in Algiers on board the same plane that carried President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

PDRY Chairman's Arrival Statement

LD032045 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] On his arrival on Algiers today Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement in the VIP lounge in which he said: My visit to Algiers comes within the framework of the continuous efforts to strengthen the struggle relations between our two countries and to realize the common goals of the Yemeni and Algeirian revolutions. The visit also aims at exchanging views over the various common interests of our two peoples and all the peoples of our Arab nation.

The Yemeni chairman explained that the Arab region particularly is witnessing increased activity on the part of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces seeking to encroach upon the just rights of our peoples, foremost of which is the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people — particularly their right to set up their own independent state on their national soil — and that seek to cover up the fact that the Palestinians' sole representative is the PLO.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on: We believe that this grave situation requires the promotion of coordination and cooperation and the adoption of common positions by the nationalist regimes and the Arab national and progressive forces in order to face up to and foil the various forms of imperialist Zionist, and reactionary aggression directed against the independence and sovereignty of our Arab countries and against the right of our peoples to complete their liberation and realize social progress and the desired Arab unity.

Meeting With Bendjedid Held

LD040946 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] After the official reception at the People's Palace, a meeting was held between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDRY Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY.

Later they were joined by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee; Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member and minister of foreign affairs; and Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

LIBYA

Jallud To Propose Pan-Arab Unity Strategy

LD040935 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0405 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud went last night, Sunday, to Algeria in order to discuss with the Algerians brothers what the brother leader of the revolution had proposed in his speech before the General People's Congress. This concerns the establishment of a broad pan-Arab strategy aimed at speeding up unity between Libya, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen, along side the African Arab union between Libya and Morocco, which is now a reality and high pillar for unity.

Further Reportage on General People's Congress

JANA Reports Congress Proceedings

LD021241 Tripoli JANA in English 0924 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jumada Thani, 2 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress resumed its proceedings, on Thursday at 4 P.M. of its 10th session to draft the decisions of the basic people's congresses taken during their 3d ordinary session for 1984.

At the beginning of the session, the secretary of the General People's Congress addressed the participants making clear that following the civilized development realised in Libya and the expansion of the scope of scientific research, in all fields, that 13 scientific research centres were set up. However, circumstance made it inevitable that a well identified authority should bear the executive responsibility and the monitoring and orientation of scientific research for the benefit of Jamahiriyah and progress.

Following the speech of the secretary of the Congress, a new secretariat was set up: the Secretariat of Scientific Research and Dr. Musa Omar was chosen as the secretary of its committee. Furthermore, the responsibilities of the Oil Secretariat were provisionally entrusted to the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning as Dr. Kamal al-Mansur secretary for oil, had been entrusted with the task of assistant secretary for the Arab-African Union.

A member of the Moroccan Parliament, attending the session of the General People's Congress, delivered a speech starting it by saluting, on behalf of the Moroccan people, the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He said: It is an honour and pleasure for me to speak to your respectable gathering and inform you that your brothers in the Moroccan Parliament and the Moroccan people asked me to convey to you a revolutionary message: Greetings to the pioneers of Arab unity, to you sons of green Libya greetings of glory, respect and wishes of the Moroccan people from Tangiers to al-Kouira to the city of Oujda in which the treaty instituting the union between the state of the Kingdom of Morocco and the sisterly state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.[as received]

He added, now it is not a question of wishing you success, you have already gathered together but I say may Allah help you for realising the aspirations of the Moroccan and Libyan united peoples.

Member of the Moroccan Parliament stressed that the aspirations and the hopes of the two peoples will not be brought about unless all the Arabs' aspirations and hopes have come true and the liberation of all usurped lands is achieved.

He went on to say, the sole road to realise the aspirations of the whole Arab people is unity. He stressed that the African Arab Union has become an internationally accepted and respected body and that it is recognized within the international politics. All this, he said, is the outcome of the efforts and sacrifices of two Arab and African heroes, King Hassan II and leader of Al-Fateh of September Great Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

PLO's Al-Fahum Condemns Accord

LD021857 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Speech by Khalid al-Fahum, "speaker of the PNC," at final session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpt] Brother strugglers, your celebrations come at a critical and crucial stage during which the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary powers are attempting a new attack after their defeat in Lebanon and the abrogation of the capitulatory agreement, the agreement of 17 May, thanks to the struggle and sacrifices of the patriotic and progressive Lebanese and Palestinian powers in alliance and with the support of Syria and the Jamahiriyah and all the international liberation powers.

In spite of the defeat of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary camp, we witness today an attempted new attack represented by the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, which is supported by Camp David, Egypt, and the Arab reactionary forces, and which is aimed at spreading Camp David over the Palestinian-Jordanian arena, at liquidating the Palestinian cause, and at ending the Arab-Zionist conflict at the expense of the Palestinian and Arab rights.

Brothers, the Husayn-'Arafat conspiratorial agreement will achieve the same fate as the ill-omened 17 May agreement. In this concern, I am happy to convey to you the success of the efforts to establish the Palestinian National Salvation Front for salvaging the national cause and salvaging the PLO on the basis of commitment to the National Charter and to the PNC resolutions, the resolutions which are manifested in our anti-imperialism, anti-Zionism and antireaction national program. Efforts are also continuing to mobilize all the energies of the Arab revolutionaries and the struggling forces in all arenas in order to establish the closest ties with the countries of the socialist bloc, especially the friendly Soviet Union, the nonaligned countries, and all the friendly and allied powers.

Brothers, from the position of the united trench, we promise you a promise of revolutionaries to revolutionaries and of free men to free men, we promise you this in the name of the Palestinian revolution forces and of our struggling revolutionary people inside and outside the occupied homeland, our people who are proud to be a part of our glorious Arab nation and who struggle with all means, with the armed struggle at the forefront, for the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of Arab unity as an expression of the people's national faith and sincere commitment to it.

Abu Nidal Speech

LD021929 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1748 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Abu Nidal speech to the General People's Congress in Tripoli, read by 'Abd al-Rahman Isa, member of Fatah Revolutionary Council — live]

[Excerpts] I speak to you on behalf of my brother and colleague, Abu Nidal, who was prevented by current circumstances from the honor of standing in front of you because of considerations necessitated by the circumstances of struggle and revolutionary actions with their secrecy, and because of his insistence on remaining an unknown soldier among the soldiers of this nation.

With the permission of our brothers the leaders, the permission of the revolutionary and patriotic leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement and with the permission of the legitimate PNC chairman, we will speak reaffirm our absolute faith in the inevitability of the establishment of the United National front and our broad national front.

Brothers, the 11 February agreement, which was signed by the traitor Husayn and the traitor Yasir 'Arafat, was a stab in the back of all Arab revolutionaries and strugglers, and it represented a joining of the treacherous Camp David agreements.

Brothers, with our brothers in the Lebanese national resistance front, with our brothers in Syria, which constitutes the front line trench for the Arab revolution forces, with the Jordanian national movement, with the national movement in Egypt and with all the progressive forces in the Arab homeland, we have to take our first step towards the establishment of the united national front. We have to go further, from words to actions. We have to go beyond statements to revolutionary action and armed revolutionary violence. If our masses, using just stones, give the enemy sleepless nights, then our rifles should remain ready because we have no alternative but armed revolutionary violence.

Brothers, we tell you sincerely that we do not compromise or maneuver. The rifles of revolutionaries do not bargain. A revolutionary from Palestine is talking to the revolutionaries of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Syrian Official on Palestinian Unity

LD021928 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Speech by Syrian delegate to the Libyan General People's Congress, Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in Tripoli -- live]

[Excerpts] Brother Dr Miftah Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Socialist Republic, participating delegations; brother members of the Congress: We are happy to be among you on the soil of the fraternal, revolutionary, and struggling Jamahiriyah, and amid the members of the General People's Congress in its 1985 session, to be with you as representatives of the Arab Syrian steadfast and struggling region [applause], of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and of its secretary general the comrade struggler, Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] to take part in, and attend this congress of yours which has been crowned with success for the good of the fraternal Arab Libyan people and of the struggling Arab nation.

First of all allow me to convey to the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September Revolution [applause], and to the General People's Congress, and through you, brothers, to convey to the brave Arab Libyan people at large the greetings of fraternity, the unionist greetings of struggle and steadfastness from the comrade secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad [applause], the greetings of the Ba'th Party [applause] and the greetings of the masses of the Arab people in steadfast Syria [applause]. I convey also our good wishes for our brothers in Libya for continuous success, progress, and prosperity in order to build a better radiant Arab future on which the flags of unity, freedom, and socialism flutter, a future in which prosperity, justice, and development prevail so that our struggling Arab nation may take up its natural seat among the nations of the world.

We have come to you, brothers, from pan-Arabist Syria, Hafiz al-Asad's Syria, which is always steadfast in the face of the schemes of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. We have come to you from that revolutionary and proud hotbed in our Arab east which is confronting with relentless resolve and firmness the Zionist savage settlement invasion, and facing up with all bravery, virility, and sacrifice to the plots of American imperialism and its agents and tools in the region despite the retreat of defeatists and the collusion of collaborationists, and the surrender of deviationist capitulationists from the line of struggle, revolution, and steadfastness.

The enemies of Arab unity, a unity based on the foundations of struggle and combat for the good of the masses and their progress and development, the enemies of such unity are the enemies of Arab existence. They are political dealers and the employees of America and Zionism in the region. They are the sponsors of the new policy of axes in the service of surrender and defeatism, and the handing over of the region. They are tired of struggle and its honorable road. They have laid down their combat weapons and replaced them with trickery and discourse.

It is for the sake of the Arabs, all the Arabs, that we are fighting alongside you brothers in the Jamahiriyah, in both our countries. It is for the sake of the Arabs, all the Arabs, that together with you we defy the enemies of the Arabs. It is for the sake of the Arabs that Syria and Libya and the steadfastness states are writing the radiant and honorable pages of contemporary Arab history, of steadfastness and confrontation in lieu of those regimes that have taken to the easy line, thus falling in a trap, or rather in a historic treason to their respective peoples. They have adopted a policy of retreating in order to drag the Arabs toward the Camp David agreements, and therefore, to bring the region under the American-Zionist umbrella. He who takes to the solidarity of the defeatists is bound to reap defeat and surrender.

It is for this reason that they have come up to us with the land for peace innovation and with the Jordanian option. They then crowned this with the Amman agreement of treason that says the burial prayers of the Palestinian issue and of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people. They did this after treading on Palestinian dignity when the deviationist capitulationist Palestinian right held the illegal divisionist treacherous Amman meeting, and when the Baghdad-Amman-Cairo axis blessed 'Arafat's defeatist steps believing that the state of Arab disarray and division would facilitate for them the implementation of the schemes of their masters, forgetting that the last word is for the peoples.

For this reason the efforts of the Palestinian strugglers must come together, the efforts of all the strugglers, with all their fighting units on the national and progressive scene against [words indistinct] and treason. These fighting units will meet with all support, with (?a unity of destiny), in both Syria and Libya, because the cause of Palestine is our cause before being that of anyone else. It is for its sake that our people havesacrificed their economy and prosperity, their best sons who were martyred and preferred death so that the flame of struggle for Palestine may remain alive.

Brothers, the cause of Palestine is the first cause of the Arab struggle in the modern era. It is the national cause of the Arabs for which our Arab people have offered many sacrifices. For this reason, this Arab people cannot make concessions to those who are calling for independent Palestinian decision-making, because in such independence lies a retreat to the line of surrender and collapse. Yes, we are with independent Palestinian decision-making that must be nationalist, militant and pan-Arab, as it is meant to be [applause], and not defeatist and capitulationist.

Therefore, the cohesiveness of the Palestinian combatants with the two revolutionary lines in both Libya and Syria is a fateful matter imposed by the pan-Arab interest and pan-Arab struggle. The honorable sons of Palestine will find in us the true spirit of struggle and sacrifice.

Jabir Receives Palestinian Officials

LD021934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Mar (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today received Brothers Khalid al-Fahum, PNC chairman [as received] and secretary of the leadership of the Revolutionary Council; Ahmad

Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of Fatah New Revolutionary Movement; Muhammad Khalifah, member of the PLO Executive Committee; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official PLO spokesman; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; Taysir Qubba'h, member of the DFLP; 'Umar Harb, general secretary of the Lebanese Arab Socialist Union; and George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Congress

LD022203 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Speech by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to General People's Congress session in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, we have to stress on every anniversary of the establishment of the Jamahiriyah and of the declaration of the people's authority, the popular will; to stress the people's authority, the authority of the people's congresses and of the people's committees; to stress the people's authority by actual practice and to stress it by deepening the concept of people's authority in ourselves year after year. Brothers, we are establishing the first Jamahiriyah on earth.

Brothers, to begin, we salute Brother 'Ali Nasir who has honored us and participated [words indistinct] in South Yemen, and the senior high-ranking delegation of the brother strugglers which accompanied him. We salute Colonel Rifa'i Butrus [Lieutenant Colonel Desire Bouterse] the leader of the revolution in Suriname, and the senior high-ranking delegation which accompanies him. We also salute the leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance and the members of the Lebanese Democratic National Front, and many delegations who are participating, whom we might not be able to mention, all those [words indistinct] from the Arab countries, and from the other friendly countries, from the secret liberation movements from the Arab countries and other countries of the world. We might [words indistinct], but in front of me there is a long list of the liberation movements and popular delegations from fraternal and friendly countries, and also secret popular delegations from countries whose governments are considered hostile to the Jamahiriyah, and therefore are hostile to their peoples, which led to the secret arrival of those delegations. Since they are against their peoples internally, they are against the Jamahiriyah. If they are hostile to the Jamahiriyah in Libya, then they are hostile to their peoples there. The proof of this is that these delegations which represent the popular masses of countries and political regions hostile to Libya nevertheless came secretly to celebrate with us the honored anniversary of establishing the first Jamahiriyah regime in our time and the anniversary of declaring the authority of one of the peoples of the earth.

In Aden I talked with the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party. I talked to them frankly as brothers and as a revolutionary Arab force. I explained to them, I told them, you call yourselves a party, but in actual fact you are a revolutionary force in South Yemen. [applause] I told them that there is an error in our definition of partisan in the countries of the Third World, the exploited and colonialized countries. A party cannot emerge except from a class. If we look at the parties of the West, [wordsindistinct] classes. Every class must generate a party to defend its interests, and to participate on its behalf in the government. As regards the new important law on the people's security, it is a development of the Jamahiri society toward completeness. There is now no traditional police or police authority similar to those in the other countries. According to this law every Libyan citizen, [words indistinct], every Libyan citizen can be a member of the people's security, in the street in which he lives, in the district. Therefore, the masses shoulder the responsibility of protecting themselves without the need of a specific official authority, which should be paid for the job, to do this job. Everyone, in addition to his job, says I am ready, I am a people's person. In the everning I am a [words indistinct], in the evening I am a policeman, I am a fireman. There is a sign which he wears.

There is another issue connected with this subject. It is the issue of making arrests. There were arrests in the past. The normal arrest procedure, with normal crimes, is carried out by the authorities who have this right of judicial discipline. They can make an arrest. But there could be a conspiracy or treason. There could be agents, people against the revolution, sabotage, spying, anything similar, especially the counterrevolutionary actions by those still trying to stay in power even though they are defeated, but they are firing the last shot.

In many of these cases, the police might not be able to handle them. They should be treated by revolutionary force, by the masses, by the peoples' congresses who should send a group to arrest them or to investigate. A revolutionary committee storms the place and says that there is treason or a conspiracy. In fact, in order to protect the revolution and defend it, the revolutionary forces are still ready to destroy and incite the people as I mentioned, and according to the declaration. [as heard] But what I am personally against, and I think everybody is against, is for anybody, whoever he might be — a traitor, or sent by the CIA, similar to the Muslim Brotherhood who were sent by an American intelligence officer whose name we know, and who gave them dollars and sent them to a block of flats in Tripoli — even if there is someone nasty and a hireling recruited originally in America and trained with the hireling in Sudan, who then comes sneaking here to work for the interests of imperialism, even such a person should not be arrested at dawn, and should not be arrested secretly.

There is no need to arrest him secretly, nor is there any need to tie him up, to gag him, to take him to an unknown destination, not to visit him.

Why all this? You find somebody in such a situation and you want to arrest him, all right. If the matter is serious requiring that a revolutionary force, members of people's congresses storm the place, then any group of citizens can do this to protect themselves from that person. There is no need for the police; we are all supposed to be the police, especially the revolutionary forces which may well have to undertake such action. One arrives at the house where the person in question is located. At the time of arrest one might fear that the person might flee. Such a situation indeed makes one intervene at any time. But if the arrest is secure then one can arrive at any time and knock at the door. One would say: Peace be upon you; are you this man or that? One would then call his family and tell them about the accusation. One would give his name and hand his identity card to them to record it. One would say to them: I am taking the suspect to this or that place and pray with me that he will be innocent. I do not know him and there is no enmity between him and me. He is facing serious charges related to treason; he is mobilized by foreign intelligence and has come to commit sabotage, or to conspire, to betray, to kill. One would say: May he prove to be innocent. May the charges be false and may he return to you safely. I am a well-known person.

He who does not follow this method is no revolutionary, nor does he belong to the free members of the people. He would be a coward! [applause] He who does not follow this method would be a coward!

Now that the people's security has been established and the people themselves assume such tasks there is no need for fear or hestitation in action. We are not defending a government. We are a people and we defend our existence. It is our right. The people practice dictatorship against its opponents, the opponents of the people. We are not a president ashamed of liquidating his opponents, a party liquidating its opponents, a ruling family like the ruling Senussi family [former Libyan royal family] liquidating its opponents, a tribe eliminating its adversaries. We are a people and before all the world we have the right to take legitimate and sacred action: an entire people liquidating its opponents inside and abroad, in broad daylight.

The other law you have issued concerns the setting up of construction companies. This is a great and admirable thing: the people beginning to look after itself, to build itself. But this means that if tomorrow you make a list of a group of people and appoint them as building workers in this or that branch of the company in this or that municipality, they must not say: No, we Libyans are masters and we are not supposed to work on building sites. What is the use of such laws then? You issue laws and you bear responsibility for them. I warn you: If you issue laws, they apply to everybody. You issue the laws and implement them. If tomorrow the people's committees you have appointed take, for example, 1,000 people from the building company to build with bricks and get dirty with asphalt they must not say: No we do not want to build. Why set up national companies then? The implementation of this law and obliging 1,000 people to be building workers likely to get dirty in sand and tar is simply the implementation of the decisions of the people's congresses. This is democracy, this is affirmation of the people's power.

Since the people have decided on the establishment of national building companies consisting of its sons, then some of these sons are appointed in a building company and so forth. If they say no then they are going against the people's will and the use of force against them to oblige them to submit to such work would be an affirmation of people's democracy.

You have decided many times before that Libya is the country of the Arabs and it is the nucleus state for Arab unity. After all, I would like to tell you the truth that I felt ashamed before the Arabs when they arrive with passports, needing a visa, or someone being sent back from the airport after arrival. These are contradictory things. [passage indistinct]

The basic people's congresses emphasize their decisions which were formulated by the General People's Congress in its extraordinary session held on 28 September 1980 considering the territory of the Arab Jamahiriyah as the territory of all of the Arabs, emphasizing (?this) decision to accept Arab volunteers, train them and prepare them for the battle of the common destiny against the enemies of the Arab people and Arab nation with all capabilities. How can we claim it is the state of the Arabs? The Arabs are foreigners in Libya. In implementation of this decision we declare now that any Arab must enter Libya only with an identity card without the need for a passport. [applause]

Let his country deny him a passport. Libya is his country and accepts him by his identity card. Are you afraid of his being an intelligence agent? What is the importance of the passport? Are you suspicious of him? Let him enter with an identity card and then you follow him. If you find him to be a criminal bring him to justice and if you find him to be an ordinary Arab who wants to live with you then welcome him. If he wants to see your country and leave, he is also welcome with an identity card. [applause]

This apply to the Arabs and to the Maltese. Malta is a besieged island and is considered to enjoy Arab protection [mahsubah ala al-Arab], in need of the Arabs, at the back of the Arabs and at the back of Libya and the nearest place to us in the Mediterranean. Therefore, the Maltese must enjoy this. [applause] The Maltese enter with identity cards.

This brings us to our Arab situation. A nation is indeed exposed to danger. The Arab nation at this stage is not in a state of entering by passport or by visa. Neither have we reached a point the allows us to dwell on these trivialities. [as heard] You are Arabs whether you restrict each other or not, draw boundaries, place police or gendermaries around you, eliminate the gates, or hate each other — all of you are in the same boat, exposed to the danger of being swallowed by Zionism and imperialism.

Now the Arab nation is exposed to danger, the first of which is to dissect the nation. They have a plan. The plan is declared. Firstly, they divide you Arabs by telling you that you are Muslims and Christians. We are Arabs and that is that. However, they now divide us willy-nilly into Muslims and Christians. You are witnessing this. Then the Muslims are divided into Shi'ites and Sunnis or others. The Shi'ites in turn they will later divide and return them to Ithnay 'Ashariyah [Shi'ite sect] and the Sunnis will also be divided. They will also divide the Christians into Copts, Maronites, Orthodox, and Catholics.

They are the enemies, the Zionists and the Americans, and the forces allied with them. There are no Shi'ite, Sunni, Copts, Maronites. To hell with all of them. To hell with all of them. To hell with the Arabs, including their Copts, Maronites, Shi'ites, and Sunnis, a nation that must be eliminated, a nation that must be controlled, a strategic area that must be occupied — Bab al-Mandab must be controlled, the Suez Canal must be controlled, the Tiran Straits must be controlled, the Straits of Gibraltar must be controlled, Hormuz must be controlled. This area which links Europe with Asia and Africa is a strategic area. The world does not pass by sea and air except through the Arab area. It is a strategic area and they want to control it. How can they control it if there is a united, strong, and advanced nation which possesses power and vitality? It is not possible. Therefore, it is their prerequesite to paralyze its vitality and destroy its power and work to weaken it.

Can they declare this? Can they declare, can this coward Reagan declare that the Arab area is a strategic one and is of concern to him and that he hates us, all Arabs, Christians, and Muslims and that he is not bothered whether we are Shi'ites or Sunnis, that he knows nothing of all of this, and still he wants to control us?

He does not say so. He says that the Maronites have been overwhelmed by the Muslims, and he brought the *New Jersey* and started bombing the Muslims. You dog! The Muslims, the Maronites, the Druze, we are all Arabs and Lebanese citizens on our land. Can we send a warship to Alaska or to New York and bombard it to support the tribe of Braham against the tribe of John? Who would allow us to do that? Arab tribes have a feud among themselves and then the American 6th Fleet and the 10th Fleet [as heard] come declaring that they will interfere in the problem. Why? Because this nation has gone down so far as to enable an American to appoint himself as a policeman interfering in Arab conflicts.

We have to stress in deeds and not only in words that within the area between the ocean and the Gulf any war is considered a civil war, an Arab internal affair. If Egypt attacks Libya it is an internal matter. We would not ask either the Soviet Union nor America, or China or India or even Jupiter to interfere. We declare here that we would not ask anyone to interfere if Egypt advanced on Libya because this would be an Arab tribe that attacked another Arab tribe, and this is an internal attack. If Libya attacks Egypt or Sudan it is an internal action. If Aden seizes Sanaa or Sanaa seizes Aden, this is internal. A torn nation wants to unite. It is one people and one homeland. We are not involved in international law or world war. Let them refrain from interfering with us. If we go beyond the ocean and the Gulf to another country then they have the right to confront us and say that this is an Arab invasion beyond the boundaries of the Arab homeland and it should be defeated.

Between Lebanon and Syria there is nothing. The Lebanese is Syrian and the Syrian is Lebanese. It is wrong to say in Lebanon and in Syria and in Palestine. Let us even apply the slogan of the brothers in the Social Party, Greater Syria, apply Greater Syria as a part of the Arab nation — there is no difference. Here is a party which calls it Greater Syria; it does not call it either Lebanon or Palestine or Jordan.

Secondly: Jordan. This Jordan was created by the allies for King 'Abdallah. He came on a white horse, and they wanted to reward him because his father gave them the Arab homeland against the Ottomans. What can we do for him? Then came a general who pointed with his baton and said give him this plateau. This Jordan is nothing but a British general who drew a line and said give this place to Prince 'Abdallah. He called it east Jordan — there is the river, and west Jordan, the now occupied West Bank — and the east of it he said give it to Prince 'Abdallah. He created barriers and gates and said there is infiltration and the borders are sacred, and the Jordanian is fighting. [as heard] These steps were taken by a British general, and we do not recognize it. If we change it and remove it from the map this is our business which concerns only us, and we are reforming things which were made by the British or the Italians.

I do not recognize borders between Libya and Algeria. I told Chadli Bendjedid; and Brother 'Ali Nasir is going tomorrow to Chadli Bendjedid. Tell him if he wants to take the base of [name indistinct] to train the Algerians, then he can take it and train the Algerians. If they want to train in the Libyan mountains then they can train in the Libyan mountains.

Brothers, I said to Brother Chadli: We challenge an Israeli aircraft or an American aircraft, and their allies. We challenge them whenever they enter the Libyan skies. But if an Algerian aircraft enters the Libyan skies we will be proud of it. I said come and train in the Libyan skies if you like. Train all your Air Force in the Libyan skies, we will be proud of them. They are Arab air forces. We can never recognize borders drawn by the French and Italians among the one Arab people. [words indistinct] One family, part of it became Libyan and the other part became Tunisian. It is one family, the family of Muhammad ibn 'Ali. Algeria complains every time there is an air infilteration from Ghat Base against the Algerian skies. I told him, my dear sir, you can train your Air Force over Ghat Base, and take Ghat Base to train the Algerians, and if you like, you can train in Libyan skies and you can cross for reconnaissance, and if you see something tell us. Even Ghat, if you want to take Ghat with its schools and hospitals and all its problems you can do so. This is Arab Land, and I do not believe that there is something called Algeria and something called Libya.

We do not call for altering the borders with Algeria [words indistinct]. We call for applying [words indistinct] in which we wrote and signed that if Egypt recognized the enemy — this was before the Egyptian recognition and before the end of the Ramadan War [1973 war], if the Israelis were to pass from the Suez Canal, if anything of this sort occurred, then the union would be announced immediately between Algeria and Libya and the liberation will commence from the desert to the Nile Valley. We do not call on Algeria to alter the borders, and we do not recognize borders between Libya and Algeria. We demand the application of Haj Masoud and the respect of our signatures. We call on the brothers in Tunisia not to increase the gates or to reduce their numbers. It does not matter if there is subterfuge going on. We definitely are one people which was divided into two parts; then they come and say there is infilteration and smuggling.

There were objections: How can we overtake Tunisia and Algeria and establish unity with Morocco? For 15 years we have been extending our hand. When was the Djerba Declaration? Was it before or after Oujda Treaty? Was it years before it, Haj Masoud before the Oujda Treaty or after it? Before it. So we went to Algeria and Tunisia and established unity with them. According to Djerba we are one country. According to Haj Masoud we are one country. Morocco arrived after there was unity among Tunisia and Algeria and us. Even if our brothers did not respond to the call of unity, every one of us wants to rule a herd of Arab sheep; to rule them and become a ruler and not want unity. Why do you blame me for overtaking you? I did not overtake you. I did not reach Oujda except through Djerba and Haj Masoud.

King Hassan extended his hand, and said you want Arab unity, so do I. I will establish an Arab union with you. If I reject an Arab union I would be contradicting my principles. I accepted it and offered it to you. He accepted it and presented it to the Moroccan people, and the Moroccan people agreed to it. This is a historic action, a great action. A king is an emperor, to whom come presidents and revolutionaries and progressive people to establish unity. Yes, all right, he is a king, [words indistinct] for me the aim is unity, and I do not care if there is a king or president, revolutionary or reactionary, right or left, if he establishes unity with me, that is all right. My aim now is to save the Arab nation. The Arab nation is exposed to the danger of balkanization and sectarianism and division, and it will be destroyed and occupied. It will be finished and replaced by a Zionist empire supported by the American imperialism. There is a danger against the pan-Arabism and the Arab unity. I will establish unity with a king, amir or sultan, even with Shakhbut of the Gulf.

The solution, my brothers, lies in removing the fictitious borders and leave the disputes over the borders and the problems. Now we offer the Arab unity. We can establish it. We can establish the Maghreb unity. We can establish an Arab unity, even with its contradictions.

The Libyan-Moroccan unity opened a new door. It is possible to establish Arab unity between two different regimes — a Jamahiri regime and a royal regime. There is no similarity between them. Then what binds them? They are bound by the same nation, because this is one people and one nation. I do not care if this is governed by a king and this by an amir and this by a president for life. At the end they are all kings.

Naturally, the weakness in the Arab defense is a more negative attitude. They want to call on an external force for help in defending themselves. Brothers, I declare it now and let the Arabs hear me through the radio. It is shameful to see the Arab standing in a line whose beginning is in the Arab land and whose end is in the American White House pledging allegiance. It cannot be interpreted except as renewing a pledge of allegiance to Reagan in his second term. Screw Reagan and America. We are a small country but we declare this. [lengthy cheers abusing America].

This Arab line is shameful. We would like a line to India to pay condolences to Rajiv on the death of his mother, and not to go to a country which is completely aligned to our enemy who slaughters us, and who is today bombing us brutally and committing massacres in southern Lebanon with American weapons. The Arabs, everyone of them, runs to America and goes to the White House.

Brothers, we want to expose the Arab rulers who are throwing themselves at the American White House. The American deputy chief of protocol [words indistinct] is waiting at the airport, and receives their majesties and excellencies the Arabs. One says to him, I would like a palace of hospitality, and another says I would like a hotel, and on the second day Reagan meets them. It is a shame to be received at the airport by the deputy chief of protocol. It shames the Arab nation. We have the petroleum, he is the one that should come to us. [Words indistinct] We are the ones with petroleum and with the strategic position, you are the one who needs us. I am not against the visits between countries. An Arab country seeks to strengthen its relations with another country. But I am against America in particular, because America is slaughtering us. The knife by which we are slaughtered is an American knife. The Phantom aircraft are American, F-16 is American, F-15 is American, F-14 is American. The Israeli force is an American force. America is completely aligned with Israel and disregards the Arab nation completely. At least we respect ourselves. We say it is a super-power. This is America. America should at least be neutral and side with the Palestinian people.

How come the Palestinian people have become the victim of the mistake committed by Germany, Nazi Germany? How come that we Arabs pay the price for Hitler's fault? The world sympathizes with the Jews because they faced massacres. All right, now the Arabs face massacres; let them sympathize with us. Why do they not sympathize with us? This means that they hate us. They hate us because we are Arabs and eastern and because they are anti-Semitic. We are Semites. America is anti-Semitic; it hates the Arabs. Petroleum comes from the Arabs, money comes from the Arabs, and abilities come from the Arabs. All these things America puts in its pockets and goes to the Israelis, but it kicks us and strikes against us with its missiles.

As far as I am concerned, if the Soviet Union was hostile to an Arab country, a single Arab country, I would not go there and befriend it. But the Soviet Union says to me we are extending a friendly hand to the Arabs, and let the Arabs come to us. I told the Arabs, but they did not listen.

They said that America will arm us. I told them I am ready to make the Soviet Union sell you the arms you want — tanks, rockets and aircraft. But you told them we have eight transport aircraft which we paid for and bought from Lockheed airport. [as heard] For instance, I said to Saudi Arabia: Do you want arms from the Soviet Union? All right. I assure you that the Soviet Union will sell you any arms you want. You Saudis, can you guarantee that America will sell me the arms I want? They said we will not sell arms to the Libyans. They are even forbidden from aviation training, atomic science or space. It is forbidden. See how biased America can be! They forbid the students from learning. I said to them, your majesties, three kings died [words indistinct]. They died and not one of them was able to bring Libyan aircraft which are paid for in Lockheed airport. They could not free them. But I said, screw you. I do not care about you. America is showing disdain and contempt. I told them: You are not capable of bringing eight transport planes, paid for already, to an Arab sister-country, to an Arab state, then take them for yourselves! By God I told them: Take them. You the Arab friends of America, Take the Libyan planes; it is better to see Arabs take possession of the planes rather than to see them stay with the Americans. But they are incapable. They have neither weight nor influence nor word nor value with the Americans. They have no value; none at all. This is proven by the fact that America does not respect them. It takes their oil, spits on them, tramples them underfoot and takes side with the Israelis, siding with them fully. It is not even neutral between the Arabs and the Israelis! Then what is disgraceful is that, despite all this, they are going to America, one after the other. And this is not the end. It still goes on. The rest of the Arabs are going in procession to America to reiterate loyalty and allegiance to Reagan during his second term in office. This is the point; let the Arab peoples understand this, and let those who are afraid not go!

[Words indistinct] visit Western Europe, visit Eastern Europe, visit the rest of the world, visit any place. I told him: Look brother, America is threatening me with its fleets; it is threatening your kinfolk the Libyans, threatening to seize the Gulf of Sidra from them; it is striking at the Lebanese and the Palestinians with the *New Jersey*, the biggest warship. Why should you go there? He said: Well then, why are you a friend to the Soviet Union? I told him: If the Soviet Union brings a warship and strikes at an Arab country I would cut off relations with it and become its enemy, let alone not visit it. But the Soviet Union, I told him, sells us weapons with which we are fighting the Israelis. Let America sell us the weapons to fight the Israelis. What is shameful is the fact that America announced recently that it had insured that the arms it was selling to Saudi Arabia and Jordan will not be used against the Israelis. Let them tell us against whom? Jordan buys arms that will not be used against the Israelis; but then against whom will they be used? Against Iceland, against Australia? It will use them either against the Arabs or against the Jordanian people. I do not know: weapons bought by Jordan and guaranteed by the Americans not to be used against the Israelis! Against whom then will they use them? Against Lebanon, Syria, the Palestinian people, the Jordanian people, against the Arabs? How nice! I was happy to see Saudi Arabia buy arms from America, but they said: No, these arms will not be used against the Israelis. But against whom then will Saudi Arabia use these arms; against whom if not against the Israelis?

Does the Soviet Union, when it sells you arms, tell you not to use them against the Israelis? It tells you: Here, strike against the Israelis with them. The Syrian arsenal is a Soviet one; the Libyan arsenal is a Soviet one. They sell us arms and we thank them. They are siding with us against the Israelis. They are siding with the Palestinian people; they support the Palestinian people. We therefore befriend he who befriends us and become the enemy of he who is our enemy.

Generally, the reply is not in flocking to America, in laying the red carpet to the Americans, by our horrible humiliation before America. The solution, brothers, is Arab action. I am saying this with regard to my intensive talks, together with my brothers here in Libya, with the leaders of the Palestinian resistance, with the Palestinian resistance that has confronted the Israeli enemy; and the continuous talks that were crowned with the direct encounter last night between myself and Brother 'Ali Nasir [applause] and the continuous talks and recently the lengthy telephone conversation between myself and President Hafiz al-Asad at midday today following which the Syrian vice president landed at the airport and will shortly be with you here, and Brother 'Ali Nasir who will go to Algeria.

The solution now is the proclamation of the establishing of a pan-Arab command to lead the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland. [applause] This means that there are people in the Arab nation who assume responsibility and are ready to lead the revolutionary forces. And we declare that whenever, in any Arab country, there is a revolutionary detachment, the command of this revolutionary detachment can join the pan-Arab command and put its revolutionary detachment into the revolutionary force led by this command. Colonel Dr Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, can become a member of the pan-Arab command, and the Sudanese People's Liberation Forces will become members of the Arab revolutionary forces. The command of the liberation front can become a member of the pan-Arab command, and the fighters of the front will become members of the revolutionary forces. Likewise the Lebanese National Front: The command of Lebanese National Democratic Front has become a member of the pan-Arab command, and the Lebanese nationalist forces are part of the revolutionary forces. The Palestinian command is part of the pan-Arab command, and the Palestinian forces are part of the Arab revolutionary forces.

We are now proclaiming the setting up of a pan-Arab command which will assume the responsibility for the command of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland, and any revolutionary detachment from the ocean to the Gulf should join this pan-Arab command. Its command should join this pan-Arab command, and its forces will become members of the revolutionary forces so that America and the Israelis and their allies may realize that the battle is not against the Lebanese National Democratic Front alone, nor against Syria alone, nor against the Palestinian resistance, Libya or Aden; so that they may realize that the battle is against the Arab nation, that a pan-Arab command has been set up in the Arab homeland to lead the revolutionary forces, and that the battle will involve all the revolutionary forces. Tomorrow we shall create fresh revolutionary forces, and also the day after tomorrow, and at every sunrise we shall be creating fresh revolutionary forces that will join the revolutionary forces until, in the end, the battle comes between the revolutionary forces under the pan-Arab command and between the common enemy of the Arab nation, Zionism, colonialism, imperialism, and reaction too. [revolutionary slogans chanted]

Tomorrow, Brother 'Ali Nasir is going to Algiers to ask the Algerian brothers to join the pan-Arab command which will command the revolutionary liberation forces, because the fact is that fighting took place today. There was fighting yesterday; there will be fighting tomorrow. Palestine is still occupied. The Israelis must realize that they have nothing to defend. They should not think that southern Lebanon is one thing and Palestine is another. No. This combat, whether the Israelis and the Americans like or not, is continuing from Beirut, Tyre, Sidon to Acre, Haifa, to Tel Aviv, to Majdal and the Negev until their liberation inch by inch from the river to the ocean, even if we have to wash them in blood, even if we have to leave them littered our bodies. The combat is not finishing. [slogans chanted]

What will they do against us? What will they do against the Palestinians? If the Palestinians consider all Israeli targets as legitimate, if they consider as legitimate all American targets, what will they do to them? Expel them from the United Nations? They are not UN members. They would expel them from their homes? They have already been expelled from their homes since 1948. They would hound them in the Arab countries? They have chased them in Beirut and in all Arab capitals. They have slaughtered them in Beirut; they hit them with aircraft in Beirut. They would call them terrorists? They are already blacklisted as terrorists. All right. We thank the enemies for giving us a justification; they have given us legitimacy for action. They call us terrorists. Whatever we do will not be more than terrorism. They have blockaded us; they have considered us criminals; they have blacklisted us. Whatever we do will be considered as coming from terrorists, as they call us.

Fair enough: We are terrorists against America and against the Israelis and we consider their targets as legitimate. The resistance continues and you Libyans are called upon to add fuel to the fire in southern Lebanon. You will construct buildings and compensate the families that are losing their homes, and those whose farms have been burned. You will give them weapons, fuel, and possibilities. The battle must be taken to the Israeli settlements inside Palestine. After southern Lebanon we are going toward Palestine. [applause] The existence of what is called Israel goes against our own existence. If the Israelis destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad under the pretext that this goes against the security of Israel, well the existence of Israel goes against the security of the Arab nation; then we destroy it. The existence of a hostile racist nation armed with the atom, a [words indistinct] for imperialism, is against our security, our existence. We, between the ocean and the Gulf, do not accept a racist, alien, hostile entity armed with the atom.

Let it be known that the battle which we support and which we are fighting in Lebanon is not as you think against Amin al-Jumayyil; but is another issue which we are not talking about now. The battle is against the Zionist enemy, the enemy which going mad and is demolishing complete villages in southern Lebanon. Brutal raids against southern Lebanon. This battle is actually putting an end to Zionism in the Arab homeland. This battle has started and it should not end. We should never give them any chance to arm themselves or to reorganize or to resuscitate their economy. We should not give them a chance. The Palestinian resistance is present, the Lebanese resistance is present. We are present. This is a life and death battle. We should never give the enemy a chance to breathe. We should never give him the chance to make himself strong again.

There is no armistice. What did we gain from the Egyptian armistice and the recognition? Do you know that the Egyptian Government to this day is giving the Israelis 40,000 barrels of oil every day, and chemicals and tons of iron for weapons to destroy Libya. What crime committed by the treacherous Government of Egypt can be greater than this crime? This agreement by Egypt sells Israel every day 40,000 barrels of petroleum for tanks, aircraft, and factories. Tons of Egyptian iron are sent daily to the Israelis. They use it in the factories, and make guns and shells for the tanks. The Egyptian chemical factories sell their products to the Israelis to turn them into bombs and explosives to use against the Arabs. This is the peace which 'Arafat and Husayn have just joined. Look and wonder about the peace. [Words indistinct] This peace is against us, against our existence. Our security is endangered by this peace with a racist entity in the middle of the Arab nation. We will go after them to destroy all that they have done. We are the masses that have all the rights. We do not want houses, farms, cars, or roads. To hell with all these things. We will march like ants with rifles and daggers until we take out the poisoned dagger which is planted in the heart of the Arab nation. Then we will build houses. We will not rest until we destroy the time bomb which is planted among us. Why are you building hotels, building houses, and towers?

As I told you, the vice president of Syria, Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, is coming, and here he is. What is presented now, in addition to the pan-Arab leadership of the revolutionary forces, and what we are discussing at this time is a wide strategic unity from Morocco to Syria, to Yemen, to Libya. This is what is presented now. The danger is clear, and the solution lies not in throwing ourselves at the American White House. The solution lies in establishing an Arab unity. Everyone is now facing a fait accompli. Here is Aden with us. Tomorrow we put Sanaa in front of a fait accompli. This is Syria and Libya and Yemen. Tomorrow Brother 'Ali Nasir will put Algeria in front of a fait accompli. The solution lies in Arab unity, otherwise we have to go to Reagan who will kick us, and we will kiss his hand and confirm our loyalty.

The matter is now clear. We are building our pan-Arab unity, and we say to the Arabs who are looking for the solution in America that we will not go to America, we will cross to Tehran, we will cross to Addis Ababa, and will strengthen our alliance with the revolutionary forces in the world. We do not defend ourselves by throwing ourselves at America. Since the Arabs do not want unity, then any progressive Arab force has to tie its alliances with the progressive forces in the world. We align ourselves with the socialist bloc, we align ourselves with Iran, we align ourselves with Ethiopia. These are progressive forces. We align ourselves with Chad. These are forces outside the Arab homeland which are aligning themselves with us and which are at our borders. We are the Arab revolutionary forces. The pan-Arab leadership which is leading the revolutionary forces from now on will strengthen its ties with the progressive forces around the Arab homeland. Let the reactionaries go to America. We will go to Tehran and to Addis Ababa, and even to Moscow, because Moscow sells us weapons to use against the Israelis. How can we leave Moscow and go to America which gives weapons to Israel to fight us?

What is now left? It remains that if there is an Israeli attack, supported by America, against Syria, and which is a greater military power, then we will see if the Arabs of the Gulf will stay as kings and amirs or not. Will they accept being waiters in Israeli bars, and become like the Sharif Mecca in the time of the allies?

Now, from today until 8 March on which day the revolution which destroyed the separation in Syria took place, we are presenting the acceleration of the unity between Libya, Syria, Algeria, and Yemen to join the Libyan-Moroccan unity. We said, let us not fight from the inside. This is a civil war and this is our internal problem. Even among the Druze, Sunnis, and Shi'ites we do not interfere.

The United States brought its fleets to interfere in the conflicts within Lebanon, and yet it protests that we interfere in the affairs of the blacks. We declare, or at least I personally shall call and continue to call for the creation of a black state in America and also a red state in America for the red Indians so that America will break up from within. This is in retaliation for its breaking up of the Arab nation. [applause]

We have friends such as Desire Bouterse of Suriname. Here is a revolutionary working against America. He is from Latin America, but America cannot stop him being a revolutionary. Let it occupy his country as it did with Grenada. It does not matter. What matters is that the decision is in our hands. Either we live free or die free. Grenada decided either to live free or die. It died a martyr. But one day revolution will arise there. Let America then suffer from too many knives inside it abdomen.

The United States now threatens Nicaragua. As it threatens Libya it is threatening Nicaragua. It threatens Syria, Libya, Aden, Ethiopia, Iran, Suriname, Grenada, and Nicaragua. In fact, we must thanks them again, for they are helping us to create an international united front against them.

It is in the cards internationally to set up a front of these peoples which are threatened by America and racism — a united front against imperialism and racism. They forced us to stand in one trench. They turned us into terrorists and they gave us the legitimacy to act as terrorists. Yes, terrorize them. But we are humane and have our culture. But we terrorize the Americans and we terrorize the Israelis. Let us be terrorists.

The United States is disturbed by the call for breaking it up and for setting up a state for the blacks. By God, we too are disturbed by the presence of America and its interference in our area. Let it get disturbed. We are not upset about creating a problem for it from within. But we are fighting it with the same weapons with which it is fighting us. It seeks to break up the Arab nation, we try to break it up from within. We are for the creation of a black state and a red Indian state in America. Thus we open the way for the breaking up of America because it opened the road for the breaking up of the Arab nation.

In your foreign policy section, you raised the question of Italy. The way you raised it does not meet with my approval. I will work against Italy if its refuses to pay reparations to the Libyan people for the destruction it caused and for its colonization. Italy is not the only one. There is Germany and Britain. Germany paid reparations to the Israelis for the period of Nazism. This is a precedent. Then Italy should pay reparations to the Libyans for the fascist era. Germany should also pay reparations to the Libyans for the minefields and the devastation caused by Rommel in Libya. The minefields are still there. The United Nations and international organizations supported us in this. Britain too should pay reparations to the Libyan people for its mines and devastation during World War II.

We have been liberated and we want our revenge on the enemy. Britain and Germany, do what you like and say we separate between America and Europe — these are American colonies. You cannot keep Germany or Britain away from American imperialism. There, the British prime minister has gone to America pleading and wooing Reagan. But when she returned he increased the value of the dollar and said I cannot reduce the value of the dollar for your sake so that sterling can rise. Let sterling not rise or let it fall. Sterling has reached the abyss. Yet she continues. Be sure that Britain is subservient to America, despite all that. Thus Britain is an American colony. West Germany is an American colony. But we deal with people in the manner they deal with us. You apply the principle of reciprocal treatment, because you have written that Italy must pay reparations. Suppose Italy does not pay reparations, what will you do?

The Center for Studies of the Libyan Jihad against the Italians has gathered lists of losses. We have Libyans missing because of Italy's colonialism. Italy took them. This is registered in the Italian records. It is stated that they were taken on such and such a date. The placed them in a detention camp. Where are they? If they have become corpses let them bring them to us. If they are alive, let them bring them. If their children are alive, let them bring them to us. This is a big scandal about Italy. We are exposing it now to the world. We are disseminating the crime committed by Italy.

Since Adenauer paid reparations to the Israelis for the Hitler era, then Craxi should pay reparations to the Libyans for the Mussolini era. There is a precedent.

As regards the British, I said that you have students who have failed in their studies. I gave them a period of grace. Now they should be brought back. The Libyan students who failed in Britain and to whom I gave them a period of grace should be brought back. But you should not bring them back whether by the General People's Committee or by any other quarter, in midstudy. You have given them a period of grace. Let them finish their scholastic year. Perhaps some of them might succeed. Inform their families to go and bring them. Give them time to finish their studies in Britain. I do not know when the study year ends. Some may succeed or maybe those who need 1 more year might graduate. If they fail at the end of the period set for them, then they should be called back to their homeland and return to their families. But to summon them now and send cables in this respect asking them to return, how can they return? Examine their cases one by one. Find out who has completed his studies and who has not and who might succeed. You must tackle this matter.

But we deal with all the European countries on a reciprocal basis. If they resort to terrorism, we will resort to terrorism. If they support terrorist movements against us we will support terrorist movements against them. They call the movements against us a democratic opposition — movements against Syria, against Libya, and against Aden. They set up camps for them in Sudan, in America, in West Germany, and in Britain. If they consider these to be a democratic opposition, we consider the Bader Meinhof members, the Red Brigades, and the IRA as revolutionary opposition. It is their business. If they treat us well, we treat them well. We reciprocate.

I must say for the sake of truth, the resolutions you have taken today, those adopted by the people's congresses today, have affirmed that the Jamahiri system which came into being in March 1977 [applause] was surely the final solution for the problem of democracy. It helps to overcome all the political, economic and social crises facing the theories of exploitation and oppression which rule the world today.

Officials To Assist in Austrian Assassination Probe

LD021421 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1404 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Mar (JANA) — JANA has learned that two competent officials have been asked to go to Austria to follow up the Austrian authorities' investigations of the sinful attempt to assassinate Brother 'Izz al-Din al-Ghadamsi, a member of the Arab People's Bureau in Vienna in charge of technical and economic relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Austria.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Speaks on Accession Anniversary

LD031619 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Speech delivered by Moroccan King Hassan II on the anniversary of his accession to the throne; live or recorded — delivered in Marrakech]

[Excerpts] Allah be thanked; grace and peace be upon our master the messenger of God, his kin and companions.

My dear people:

Every year on this day falls an anniversary definitely dear to us and to you, which we celebrate with pride, reverence, and gladness; and through this celebration of ours we express the appreciation of God which fills our hearts and our gratitude for the blessings and generosity He has bestowed on us. This anniversary which falls today, which we receive with optimism and hope, is the anniversary of our accession to the throne of our glorious forefathers, the anniversary of the meeting of our wills, the commonality of our determination, the harmony of our aspirations and desires and the unity of our hearts and souls.

Mr dear people:

This speech of ours will not review all the steps we have taken during the past year, nor all the achievements we realized, or the obstacles that blocked our path, because our Information Ministry broadcasts and publishes detailed reports on the activities of the state in various spheres which will assist and benefit the researcher. It is enough, my dear people, to go back to the publications of the Ministry of Information to become acquainted with the efforts of the state.

This speech of ours will be limited to certain issues and matters, either for their connection with the principles upon which our policy is founded and the philosophy which we follow in arriving at judgements, or for their own value and weight.

It is not the tradition of Morocco to pursue a foreign policy based on isolation and self-containment. Morocco, through the stages of its history, has leaned toward openness, anxious for magnanimity and coexistence, preferring cooperation and dialogue. Your country, distinguished by these qualities, sees the full realization of progress as being possible only with large groups, in the same manner as the highly advanced, civilised, and progressive countries.

Morocco is anxious to build the Arab Maghreb, something which has been and still is a main point in our policy and a basic aspiration of the peoples of our region.

In order to facilitate the building of this structure and through its conviction regarding the virtue of dialogue and the quality neighborliness, and in order that the future might be safeguarded, your country, my dear people, maintains a dialogue with Algeria and maintains relations of neighborliness. Yet the building of the Arab Maghreb is faltering and its path is not straight because it is encountering obstacles thrown in the middle of the road by the enemies of our territorial unity. It is our firm hope that the side of clear vision and wisdom will triumph and that this dear aspiration will be made possible.

While our desire for dialogue is strong and we are anxious to continue it, no changes have occurred nor will there be any changes in our fundamental and principled stands. They will remain as you are accustomed to see them: blameless. Our sovereignty, which is indivisable, still covers and will remain spread over the whole of the national territory from Tangiers to La Guera, and will never be the subject of bargaining, let alone concessions.

Starting from the pillars upon which our foreign policy is built and from the principles in the light of which we persevered to march; pillars and principles which are headed by cooperation and solidarity among states and peoples, a treaty was signed between us and our brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in Oujdah last August, a treaty which we called, because of the hopes we attach to it, the treaty of the Arab-African Union.

Some people received this treaty with amazement and surprise. Others cast false accusations at it and claimed things which are not true. Today we are happy to reaffirm that the Arab-African Federation, whose foundation we have laid and whose framework we have drawn, is not hostile to anyone, does not fight anyone, and is not established at the expense of any country or state. The aim of its establishment was not to gather and bring together, and not to disperse and scatter. We wanted it to be an effective element of unity and solidarity, and we wanted it to be fertile and not sterile. That is why we made it an open institution which extends its arms and opens its doors, which welcomes those who come to it and want to join it.

This federation, the Arab-African Federation, according to its structure, is ready to accept Arab and African countries, and is a suitable starting point for a union such as the union of the Greater Arab Maghreb, which we hope for and aspire to, or for the establishment of broader structures whose aim is to serve the unity of Arab and Islamic peoples and to accord the dignity to which they aspire.

As soon as you read the points and items of the treaty you knew, my dear people, the sincerity of its aims and purposes. Therefore you received it with great appreciation and warm welcome. Wnen we presented it to you to enable you to express you opinion through a referendum, you approved it with a majority close to unanimity. Therefore, Morocco and fraternal Libya, following its approval, started to fulfill the conditions of the treaty and to establish the institutions it calls for. The joint plan, God be praised, is being implemented sincerely and successfully in this regard.

I am convinced that the aims of the Arab-African Federation, the spirit behind its origin, and the sincere actions which followed it, will not only remove the doubts that were spread about and put a stop to the accusations made against it, but will also calm the doubts of the doubters and attract supporters.

My dear people, last year we submitted an application for Morocco to join the EEC as a full member. We submitted this application supported by reasons and considerations which we consider valid to a great extent. These reasons and considerations are based in part on our geographical position, and in part on policies and economies.

As for our country's geographical position, it is very near to Europe. This geographical position is not available to other countries which are linked, by agreements, with the EEC. Our country will become nearer to Europe and more integrated with it when the project of constructing a permanent link which we intend to carry out across the Strait of Gibraltar, is completed. We have taken large steps in connection with this project in the area of studies. The studies indicate that this project will be completed during the next decade. Furthermore, our application is supported by the fact that Morocco has a political regime which not only makes our country nearer to Western Europe, which has chosen a democratic liberal parliamentary system, but also brings Morocco right into this gathering. The Moroccan constitutional monarchy, regulated by the country's Constitution, has democratic institutions which guarantee the citizens basic freedoms and the presence of a multiparty system and trade union organizations. This political choice, which we chose even before it was approved by the laws of the country and embodied by the Constitution of the kingdom, is a civilized choice on which the Moroccan nation was unanimous. We hope that our application will be considered carefully. We hope that officials of the EEC will be convinced of the legitimacy of the considerations and reasons which we have listed and of the present and future benefits of Morocco's membership in the EEC.

In the middle of last September, my dear people, elections took place in our country. With these elections the Chamber of Deputies resumed its constitutional duties. We were very pleased to see that the number of deputies elected for the first time to this chamber amounted to half the total number of deputies. These new members are distinguished by two things, among others: youth and an academic background. We attach great hopes to these two characteristics. No doubt these new members, thanks to these qualifications, will in a very short time — God willing — gain the expertise and skill necessary for tackling issues and problems and arriving at solutions, so that they can look after the interests of the citizens, individually and collectively. These new members constitute the new generation in the chamber.

We pin our hopes on them and on their old colleagues. We hope that they will follow closely the scientific and technological experiments being carried out throughout the world, and all the economic and financial methods being adopted in various countries, as well as the solutions to social problems being arrived at in these countries. We hope that they will always remember that their country has a special long-standing past, and that their study of the country's cultural, social, and economic issues and the solutions they arrive at cannot be suitable and useful unless they reflect the realities of the country. Let them remember all this. Let them also remember, furthermore, that democracy, which has become for the country a belief and a commitment, should continue to flourish, and that freedom, which God has bestowed on them and on their brothers, should be used by them properly so that the well-being of the homeland and the citizens might be realized, and so the country might continue, under real democracy, to respect whatever is worthy of respect.

My dear people, our traditions dictate that we give great attention to our subjects who are residing in foriegn countries, and extend great kindness to them. Whatever their religious beliefs and their reasons for going abroad, we are absolutely sure of this; they are loyal to their country, their king, and the constitutional institutions of our country. Considering all the above, we decided that they should be represented in the House of Representatives. Therefore, they will be able to discuss their rights directly and participate in the national political life. As for our immigrant workers abroad, we directed our government to secure a better system for receiving them when they return home, whether for good or temporarily, and in order to carry out the transfer of their possessions and money in the best possible way. We intend to make them the greatest beneficiaries of the reforms which we intend to implement in the currency exchange laws.

My dear people, it pleases us to take advantage of this blessed day to direct our paternal greetings and your greetings, accompanied by our and your feelings of kindness and appreciation and respect, to the Royal Armed Forces, the police and security forces, and the auxillary forces; these forces stationed in the Moroccan Sahara.

These forces of ours are standing in our southern provinces to defend these provinces and protect them, to combat the raids which are carried our by the enemies of our territorial integrity, and also to preserve the Moroccan sovereignty. These forces, which have combatted the attacks of the insolents for years under our leadership, who defeat the aggression of the aggressors with rare bravery and admirable heroism, these forces deserve that we express, in our name and yours on this national day of ours, our praise, appreciation, and commendation.

All these make us proud, and call for more satisfaction, confidence, and trust. We ask God for His support, help, and guidance to our forces who are in our Sahara as an impregnable dam and a strong fortress in order to defend our land and heritage, and we Ask God to bless and to have mercy on our brave martyrs and place them in paradise with the good mujahidin.

My dear people, whenever we near the end of such a speech we try to guide you to the right path in front of you, and to describe what we have to do to travel along this path in a manner that satisfies the conscience.

The aims and purposes of our country, my dear people, are many and unlimited. They are not restricted to one field, but they are comprehensive and include the fields of internal and external affairs. These aims and purposes are clear and are not concealed.

As you well know, our country understands what it has to do in order to continue to achieve development in the fields of economics, social affairs, and culture, and to continue undertaking the roles allotted to it and the responsibilities which are put on its shoulders by international cooperation. Because of the openness of our country toward the world and its close contacts with Eastern and Western countries, our country could not but be affected, to a large or small extent, by what occurs in these countries and the crises in some or all of them: There is economic crisis; there are religious trends; there are spiritual and ethical crises; there are spoilage, fragmentation, and bewilderment. All these difficulties and adversities are suffered by some countries to varying extents and proportions.

In view of this situation, duty requires that our total efforts should be devoted to lessening the effects of the economic crisis and continuing the march which aims at realization of the necessary growth. Duty requires that we should prepare the rising generations to shoulder their responsibilities and to protect our society from the deviations and diseases which have become paramount in some societies, affecting their structures. There is no doubt that confrontation of these difficulties and diseases is not easy. The battle is difficult and the cost is heavy. However, if we mobilize all our resources and capabilities and fight this fateful battle — the battle of material and ethical safety — with strong determination and resolve, we will inevitably emerge from it with a great chance of success.

My dear people, I ask God to make our efforts successful. I pray for his assistance in all the progress and prosperity which we seek for our country and for our efforts to complete the unity of our territory. I pray to God almighty to preserve the bonds and ties between me and you, my dear people, which are strong and which cannot be weakened with the passage of time.

Throne Day Ceremony Held in Marrakech

LD032300 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A grand ceremony took place today at the royal palace in Marrakech during which his majesty the king received congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne. Here is a dispatch by the radio correspondent:

Today's celebrations were distinguished by the grand ceremony which was held at the royal palace in Marrakech under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. At noon today, the sovereign, accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad and His Highness Prince Moulay Rashid, appeared on a balcony at the palace. The national anthem was played to mark the beginning of the ceremony. After that, his majesty sat on the throne while Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and His Royal Highness Moulay Rashid stood by him. Members of the government, led by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani; members of the Chamber of Deputies, led by the Speaker Ahmed Osman; members of the diplomatic corps; princes; his majesty's relatives; his majesty's advisors; leaders of the political parties; members of the Kingdom's Academy; senior officers of the Higher Command of the Royal Armed Forces; the leaders of the delegations of Guinea and Gabon; the representatives of our workers abroad; and others then approached his majesty and offered their greetings and best wishes.

During this happy ceremony, His Majesty King Hassan II, in appreciation for the role of the Army and in recognition of the work being carried out by our Army in defending the homeland and our soil and border, and building a free Morocco, promoted some of the officers of the General Command of the Royal Armed Forces. Thus Idris bin Isa Faqir has been promoted to the rank of general commanding a division; Mohamed Sharqaoui, Abdel Kadir (?Oubari) Mohamed Kabbaj, Mohamed (?Ashabar), Hosni ben Sliman, and Abdelaziz Bannani were promoted from the rank of colonel-major to the rank of general — commanding a brigade.

His majesty the king also decorated Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent delegate at the United Nations, who came to convey congratulations to his majesty the king on the occasion of the glorious Throne Day, with the Alaoui Order with the rank of commander.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Bulgaria's Kubadinski

EA022021 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Our comrade revolutionary leaders held talks with Comrade Kubadinski on the sixth meeting of the Bulgaria-Ethiopia scientific, technical, and trade cooperation joint commission, which took place this week, and on the growing friendship and relations between the two countries.

Comrade Kubadinski reiterated that his country will give every support it can to the constructive work being carried out by revolutionary Ethiopia. He expressed his pleasure to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam with this week's joint commission meeting and his working visit.

The comrade secretary general, for his part, expressed satisfaction with the support given by Bulgaria in various development sectors being carried out in our country.

Present during this occasion were Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of National Central Planning Committee; Comrade Geremew Debele, WPE Central Committee member and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to Bulgaria, and Comrade Georgi Kusov, Bulgarian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

EA021618 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] An agreement providing for the further strengthening of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed this morning. The agreement was signed at the end of the sixth meeting of the Ethiopian-Bulgarian Joint Commission.

In a ceremony held at the assembly hall of the National Central Planning Committee, the agreement was signed by Comrade Adis Tedla, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee, and chairman of the Ethiopian-Bulgarian Joint Commission, and Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the country's Fatherland Front, and chairman of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian Joint Commission.

Comrade Wollie Chekol, WPE Central Committee member and external trade minister, and Comrade Spas Georgiev, Bulgarian deputy foreign trade minister, also signed the 1985 trade protocol. Comrade Aseged Wolde Amanuel, deputy communications and transport minister, and Comrade (Boitover Anov), Bulgarian deputy transportation minister, signed concerning maritime services. [sentence as heard]

The cooperation agreement focuses on earlier projects in Ethiopia in general, and the Kesem Kebena agricultural development and Koka dairy projects in particular. Additional measures are to be taken for establishing a ceramics and small pottery factory. It also focuses on future cooperation between the two countries concerning agricultural research, use of land, construction of dams, design bureaus, electronics institutes and factories producing agricultural equipment. A cooperation agreement providing for the exchange of commercial goods worth $5 million (?from each country) annually has also been signed.

In a speech during the occasion, Comrade Adis Tedla expressed his belief that the agreements reached at the joint commission meeting of the two countries would produce good results, and added that in this respect both sides should make persistent efforts to put the documents into practice. Comrade Adis thanked the Bulgarian people, party, and government for the assistance they have given in the efforts to contain the drought in our country.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski said that the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries reflects the unity of goals and struggle between the two sides, and added that his country would make persistent efforts to fully implement the agreements.

Briefs

Trade Mission From PDRY — A 4-man PDRY delegation led by the assistant minister of trade and supply today left for home after a 5-day working visit during which a trade protocol [last word in English] for the year 1985 was signed. The delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Kesala Mulate, deputy minister of external trade. [Text] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 3 Mar 85 EA*]

KENYA

Moi Not Satisfied With Wajir District Peace Efforts

EA030129 Nairobi KNA in English 1655 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi March 2nd — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today commended leaders and wananchi of North Eastern Province for putting up determined efforts in the maintenance of peace in the region.

The president had a special mention of religious leaders in the province for what they have done in promotion of peace in the area and urged them to cooperate with other leaders in the province so to fully realise complete peace. Saying that peace was the foundation of any form of [words indistinct] this peace comes as result of love for one another and minding other people's welfare.

President Moi was addressing a goodwill delegation from the North Eastern Province which called on him at his Kabarak home. The delegation was led by a minister of state in the office of the president Mr Mohamed Hussein.

On the maintenance of good relations with our neighbours, President Moi urged the people of North Eastern Province to foster the already friendly relations with Somalia and Ethiopia.

Reiterating the government's desire to foster peace in the province, President Moi said Garissa and Mandera districts have managed to restore peace but said Wajir still has not satisfied him in that area.

Any leader who engages in anything that causes death is not worth his salt added the president. He went on to say that there is nowhere in the Bible or the Quran where it is written that man should hate his fellow men.

The delegation presented president Moi with 300,000 shillings contributed equally by the province's three districts towards the national famine relief fund.

Mwangale on OAU Council of Ministers Session

EA032200 Nairobi KNA in English 1250 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The following is the full text of Mr Mwangale's press statement which he read on arrival at the airport. Following is the full text of the statement:

The 41st ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers has been taking place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, since last Monday the 25th. I had the honour of leading the Kenya delegation which included, amongst others, my assistant minister, Hon. Paul Sumbi, and my permanent secretary, Mr. B.A. Kiplagat.

The February session of the Council of Ministers normally concentrates on budgetary issues. This time, however, the session had also the responsibility of preparing an economic agenda for the OAU heads of states in the middle of this year which will concentrate mainly on economic issues. It will be recalled that the 20th assembly of heads of states and government of the OAU last November decided that the next summit would concentrate on economic issues because of the current very difficult and extraordinary economic situation Africa is passing through.

I have two happy news for Kenyans on the OAU budget. Firstly, Kenya is, as usual, up to date in her contribution to the OAU budget and her contribution to the OAU Liberation Committee. This is a proud record, especially in the light of the difficult economic situation which we are all aware in our country. This is an index of the commitment our president, H.E. Mr Daniel arap Moi, to the OAU and the complete liberation of our continent. Secondly, we have managed not only to stop the automatic growth of the OAU budget, but actually to reduce it. The new budget has been cut by over $2 million to around $23 million. Kenya will continue to work for even a further reduction of this figure.

One of the principal issues facing our continent is the existence of over 4 million refugees. Two major international conferences, Icara [International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa] I and Icara II, have been held to examine the issue and to find a lasting solution. But the refugees numbers have continued to increase, especially in the light of the current drought and other natural disasters. It has now been decided at the OAU that there is a need to effect a change in international instruments on the legal defination of refugees so that people fleeing from drought and other natural disasters could also be regarded as refugees.

The Council of Ministers was, as usual, seized with the issue of liberation in southern Africa. It had before a programme of action prepared by the recent meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee in Accra, Ghana. The recommendations of the committee are being forwarded to the OAU summit. Africa, let it be said, is fully alive to the current perfidious moves to set up a puppet regime in Namibia in contravention of Security Council Resolution 435. The Council of Ministers vehemently condemned the minister [as received] scheme and has called upon the UN Security Council to convene as a matter of urgency to reexamine the Namibian question with a view to ensuring the speedy and unconditional implementation of Resolution 435.

It may be recalled that the first Afro-Arab summit met in Cairo in 1977. Preparations have been underway to prepare for the second summit. An Afro-Arab meeting of foreign ministers is therefore planned for April this year in Tripoli, Libya.

At the Addis Ababa meeting, I made it abdundantly clear that in spite of all this talk of Afro-Arab cooperation, little has in actual fact been achieved. There is little flow of Arab capital to Africa because Arabs, like Western countries, view Africa as an area of risk for investment. I also stressed that Arabs should not seek to introduce religion as part of Afro-Arab cooperation. I underlined that care should be taken to ensure that one culture was not allowed to adulterate the other.

On the preparation of agenda for the economic summit, the Council of Ministers examined in depth a detailed and comprehensive report that was prepared by a steering committee of six. Africa views the current economci situation in the continent with great seriousness. Focus was placed on the four d's — drought, desertification, demography and external debt. The first two relate to food production and famine, the third to the alarming increase in population in Africa and the last to the increasing burden of servicing external debts, especially in the light of the current upswing of the value of the dollar.

It is refreshing that Africa has at least decided to concentrate seriously on economic issues. We are all looking forward to the forthcoming OAU summit which will mainly concentrate on economic issues. A spirit of realism has now imbued the OAU. This is definitely a welcome development.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Criticizes Taft's Visit to SDR

EA011452 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Mohamed 'Ali Dhereh Commentary]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft arrived at Mogadishu international airport on 25 February. Speaking to reporters, he said that the aim of his visit was to strengthen defense relations between the two countries, review the security situation in the strategic region of the Horn of Africa, particularly Somalia, increase U.S. contributions to Somalia's economy, and examine the crisis and the dimensions of the problems facing the Horn of Africa, particularly Somalia.

Addressing a mass rally held in the liberated districts, at which boards and placards with slogans vehemently condemning and objecting to the so-called agreement between the U.S. Government and the terror regime of Mogadishu were displayed, a senior official of the liberation movement said that no power on earth will save the mortibund regime of dictator Siad Barre. The senior official strongly lashed out at and condemned the visit to Somalia by the U.S. deputy secretary for defense. He said that this U.S. move demonstrates the rash policy adopted by the current U.S. Administration since actor Reagan came to power. This rash policy is far from the internationally known cautious U.S. policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries in the event of internal tensions and frictions.

The U.S. Government, which once strived to safeguard human rights, is now protecting those who are determined to perpetrate injustice and human suffering. The senior official stressed that the U.S. Government had forgotten how its policies failed and it was disgraced when it attempted to prolong the rule of the dictator the shah of Iran.

Concerning the question of the prevailing crisis in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Somalia, and the U.S. Government efforts to reach a solution, the official said that neither the U.S. Government nor any other government in the world can find a solution. The only solution to the prevailing crisis in the region is for the people to understand each other and to resolve their own problems.

The official warned the U.S. Government to review its rash policy, which has now become the order of the day. At the same time, the official called on the U.S. Government to desist creating and implanting hostility between the U.S. Government and the majority of the Somali community, who are opposed to the blood-thirsty dictator Siad Barre.

Finally, the official urged the Somali people to join the struggle aimed at toppling the dying regime of Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

Outgoing PRC Ambassador Meets With Mwinyi

EA030227 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Zanzibar President, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has again appealed for barter trade system between China and Tanzania. Ndugu Mwinyi made the appeal today to the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu He Gongkai, who called on him at the state house in Zanzibar to bid him farewell after concluding his 5-year term of representing his country in Tanzania. A Zanzibar state house spokesman said Mwinyi appealed to the outgoing ambassador to broaden the scope of the Chinese people in understanding Tanzania and her people.

UGANDA

USSR To Help Develop Economic Potential

EA021602 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government is ready to assist Uganda develop her vast economic potential, especially in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. This was stated by Engineer (Elov Belkren), who is heading a 3-man Soviet team, who are in Uganda to assist the Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries to establish regional laboratories in Soroti, Gulu, Masindi, and Mbaraba, and a central laboratory at Namanve, near Kampala.

CHAD

Habre Grants Clemency to Political Prisoners

AB021430 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The biggest news today is the release of political prisoners. In fact, about 100 persons detained for political reasons have just been given back their freedom. This news was released this morning in the capital.

Apart from its newsworthiness, the political significance of this action cannot escape national and international attention. In deciding to give clemency to these political prisoners, the head of state once again drew the attention of Chadians to his message of 18 June 1982, in which he called for tolerance, forgiveness, and the need to do away with internal quarrels that cannot do our country any good.

This clemency, which takes effect today, shows the goodwill and right path taken by our country's leaders to respond to our expectations.

The release of political detainees today is no doubt an act that will please a lot of families directly or indirectly. From now on these citizens who have been given back their freedom can go about their duties and contribute their share to their fatherland. That will be a sign of their gratitude to Chadians in general and in particular to its president, who has never lost sight of the importance of every Chadian's contribution to national reconstruction.

Embassy in Paris on LE FIGARO 'Disinformation'

AB011040 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Chadian Embassy in Paris has made a statement in the wake of the publication of an article by Rene Girard in the 27 February issue of the French daily *LE FIGARO*. I will read the statement:

The article published by Rene Girard in the 27 February 1985 issue of the French daily *LE FIGARO* is a typical case of disinformation because it (?shows) a manifest complicity between pro-Libyan and neocolonial circles. While some underestimate the extent of the occupation of more than half of the Chadian territory by Al-Qadhdhafi's armed forces, others foster the secession of the southern part of Chad.

The article overestimates the consequences of the disturbances which had been overcome by September 1984 in the south of the country. The situation in that part of Chad has gradually improved. The security conditions which prevail there are worse than those in many countries in the world.

The realization of the disturbances and the essentially tribalist remarks attributed to Chadian elements called commandos show indisputably that the author of the article, who is not actually a journalist for *LE FIGARO*, belongs to the neocolonialist circles. These circles are partisans of [words indistinct] of the former regime, whose inability to resolve the situation in Chad was notorious. Their dream is to create a [word indistinct] in the south of the country through the proclamation of a Republic of Logone.

Mr Girard's neocolonial designs are also confirmed by the appeal made in no uncertain terms to the French Government to wage a holy war against the Muslims of north Chad, who are in fact as much attached to France as their fellow southern Chadians. Far from being the defenders of any one tribal group, the central authorities, who have employed Chadians from all regions in the administration and in the Army, are fighting for the survival of Chad to the displeasure of Al-Qadhdhafi and all sorts of neocolonialists. Chadians of all shades of opinion want to live together in a united states and to get together in order to face their principal danger, which is Libya's aggression.

That was the statement made by the Chadian Embassy in Paris.

GABON

Angolan Oil Minister Arrives in Libreville

MB030754 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent recently a message to Omar Bongo, the president of Gabon. Pedro de Castro van Dunem, Angolan minister of energy and petroleum, delivered the message.

Van Dunem, who arrived in Libreville the day before yesterday, has arranged meetings with Gabonese authorities to discuss bilateral cooperation in the field of petroleum.

BURKINA

Sankara Denies Nation Pawn, Comments on Military

AB021120 Dakar PANA in French 0957 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 2 Mar (PANA) — President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso on Friday received African journalists covering the 9th Ouagadougou Pan-African Cinema festival [Fespaco] for a private luncheon. The journalists are special correspondents for PANA, Africa No 1, the Senegalese daily *LE SOLEIL*, the Malian daily *L'ESSOR*, and the Ivorian radio and television broadcasting network. It was a private luncheon without protocol marked by friendly remarks from the host to the press: "I am receiving you because we are of the same generation," President Sankara said by way of introducing the friendly chat, which lasted until the end of the meal at 1400.

The Burkinabe head of state asked the journalists to call him "Comrade President" rather than "Mr President," saying he preferred the former, which is considered "warmer." "Comrade in Burkina means an association of persons fighting the same fight," Captain Sankara added, and called on African journalists to "work toward the bringing together of the youth for African unity in order to cope with the challenges facing Africa and in the face of imperialism that tries to divide us."

The Burkinabe head of state rejected reports that his country is a pawn of some countries: "People accuse us of being the pawn of Libya, Cuba, the USSR, and Algeria," he pointed out, and reaffirmed that "the Burkinabe revolution is not an imported revolution. The countries of which we are accused of being a pawn," he said, "are represented in Ouagadougou at the ambassadorial level like all the other countries with which we maintain diplomatic relations."

President Sankara then confirmed that he "no longer receives letters of credence in Ouagadougou," stressing. "I receive them in the villages among the peasants." Thus the recent credentials from the ambassadors of France, the United States, the GDR, Guinea, and Pakistan were received in the remotest villages of the country.

Talking about the role of the military, President Sankara said the Burkinabe Army has increased from 8,000 at the beginning of the revolution to 60,000 men today. In addition to its mission of defending the security of the state and of the people's interests, the Burkinabe Army is an active agent of development for the growth of the people's achievements, he concluded.

The president promised to give a press conference for all the journalists covering the 9th Fespaco.

GUINEA

Kountche, Niger Minister Discuss Cooperation, OAU

AB031442 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Guinean leader Colonel Lansana Conte yesterday afternoon received the Niger minister of civil service and labor, Hadji Nadjir. He was bearer of an undisclosed personal message from President Seyni Kountche of Niger, but an official source in Conakry said the Niger minister and the Guinean leader held talks on bilateral cooperation and problems faced by the Organization of Africa Unity, OAU.

Observers thought that the undisclosed message had to do with Niger's candidature for post of secretary general of the Organization of African Unity officially announced by President Seyni Kountche himself in Niamey this week. The Niger minister of foreign affairs, Ide Oumarou, had confirmed his candidature for the post, which has been occupied temporarily for 2 years by Peter Onu of Nigeria.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Liberia's Doe Holds Talks With President Vieira

AB011100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe, accompanied by a 15-man delegation, arrived in Guinea-Bissau yesterday at the start of a 2-day working visit. Today is the second day.

According to a telex dispatch from the LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent traveling with the head of state, Dr Doe and party were met on arrival at [word indistinct] international airport by Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira; the vice president of the State Council, Colonel Paulo Correia; and Iafai Camara [minister of Armed Forces and second vice president of the State Council]; as well as other high-ranking government officials of the country. President Vieira's welcome party also included top military brass of Guinea-Bissau as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

Upon arrival yesterday at the airport, Dr Doe was accorded a [word indistinct] military honor. He was later taken and driven in a (?hooting) car presidential motorcade through some major streets in the country. Thousands of jubilant citizens and residents lined the streets to welcome the Liberian leader.

CIC Doe told Guinea-Bissau journalists shortly upon his arrival yesterday at the airport that he was impressed with the relations existing between Liberia and Guinea-Bissau. He hoped his present tour will encourage the two countries to explore new avenues of bilateral and economic cooperation and to enhance the exchange of visits between the two heads of state.

According to official sources, CIC Doe and President Vieira held formal discussions at the country's presidential palace. The members of Dr Doe's delegation also met with their Guinea-Bissau counterparts to discuss issues affecting relations between the two countries.

Visit Ends; Communique Issued

AB012250 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Dr Samuel K. Doe, and President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau have agreed to work together to identify new avenues of cooperation between their two states. In a joint communique issued at the end of a 2-day official working visit to that country by the Liberian head of state, the two heads of state [words indistinct] efforts to promote mutual and beneficial exchanges in the economic, technical, cultural, and scientific fields.

Also in the communique, the two West African leaders noted the cordial relations and friendly ties existing between their two nations and peoples. They reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthen and intensify these relations.

On the international level, the two heads of government expressed concern over tensions and conflicts that [words indistinct] in general, and the African Continent in particular. They deplored the situation in southern Africa characterized by the inhuman system of apartheid and by the persistent acts of aggression and the destabilization perpetrated by the racist South African regime against neighboring independent African states, with particular reference to Angola and Mozambique. Dr Doe and President Vieira then called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola as well as the ending by South Africa of all acts against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and internal security of the Frontline States.

The two heads of government also spoke on the persistent tension and conflicts in the Western Sahara and reaffirmed the belief that the parties would seek a peaceful solution to the matter in the interest of African unity, the communique said. Touching on the Chadian conflict, head of state Doe and his counterpart noted the critical economic situation facing the African Continent, especially in Chad.

They expressed the importance of the Organization of African Unity's summit which, they said, would be devoted primarily to the economic problems on the continent and to the restructuring of intra-African economic cooperation. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement, and expressed satisfaction over the achievements of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS.

Head of State Doe and President Vieira (?found it a pleasure to support) ECOWAS, an economic instrument of economic integration among African nations, as envisaged in the Lagos Plan of Action.

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader has extended an invitation to President Joao Bernardo Vieira to visit Liberia. According to informed sources, Dr Doe's invitation has been accepted and details of the visit will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

IVORY COAST

Party, State Enterprise Leaders Discuss Salaries

AB012058 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Members of the Political Bureau of the party met with trade union leaders and managers of state enterprises to discuss issues arising out of the government's decision to bring the salaries of personnel of these state enterprises in line with those in the civil service. The discussions lasted about 2 hours, during which the leadership of the party and management of state enterprises discussed how the salary alignment in the state enterprises should be implemented.

The party's leadership once more reiterated the reasons that led to the decision: to cope with the economic crises affecting all the countries the world over, and also to rectify a social injustice so that all Ivorian citizens serving the state are treated the same way. For their part, the managers of state enterprises drew the party leaders' attention to some mistakes and anomalies noticed in the implementation of the government decision. At the end of this direct and frank discussions, an area of understanding was found: work should continue normally in the state enterprises affected by this decision, and then the Political Bureau will examine the cases of salary alignment that pose problems and that deserve to be reviewed.

NIGERIA

Buhari Promises Political Support to SDAR

AB012045 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Nigeria has restated her intention to give necessary political support to the SDAR. This was stated today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving a three-man delegation from the Polisario Front which delivered a message from the SDAR president, Mohammed Abdelaziz. The head of state said that Nigeria will always be guided by actions that will make the OAU strong. Gen Buhari remarked that the latest efforts by the countries in Maghreb region to find a solution to the Western Sahara problem was a welcome development. Gen Buhari, who expressed delight in the confidence shown by the SDAR in the future prospects for peace, remarked that Nigeria will continue to offer every assistance for an amicable solution to the Western Sahara problem.

The leader of the delegation, Mr (Bechir Mustapha Sayed), had earlier told the head of state that the SDAR leadership and people appreciated the role of Nigeria during the last OAU summit. Mr (Sayad) also briefed Gen Buhari on the general situation in the Western Sahara.

Partnerships With Foreign Defense Ventures Sought

AB012201 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has called on Nigerian industrialists to form partnerships with foreign defense ventures to manufacture defense related products. The chief of Army staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, stated this in Lagos today while giving a lecture on defense policy within the framework of national planning. Gen Babangida said that such ventures should use local resources such as steel and manpower. He advised local industrialists to ensure that whatever was being manufactured was not under license, so that it will not limit the freedom of the user country. The chief of Army staff remarked that the time had come when industrialists should venture into big industrial concerns rather than being contented as transporters and distributors. He gave the assurance that the Army will continue to control its force posture to reduce overhead cost in order to (?make) more money to be available for research and development in the defense sector.

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves for 4-Day Visit to Egypt 1 Mar

AB011355 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf left Dakar at noon today for Cairo on a 4-day official visit to Egypt. The head of state and his wife are accompanied by a large delegation including the ministers of foreign affairs and culture, the first president of the Supreme Court, the chairman of the Senegalese-Egyptian Friendship Group at the National Assembly, and many other personalities and government officials.

The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf will make a stopover tonight in Palma de Mallorca in Spain. It is only tomorrow afternoon that their official visit will begin in Cairo, where they will be received by the Egyptian president and Mrs Husni Mubarak.

SIERRA LEONE

Libyans Invited to Islamic Conference Refused Entry

AB011804 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Freetown, March 1 (AFP) — Two Libyans who were invited to participate in an Islamic conference which is to be held later this month were refused entry on arrival here last Monday, immigration sources said today.

The Libyans, whose names were not revealed, were on board a UTA flight which should have arrived on Sunday from Paris. Bad weather caused the plane to be diverted to Dakar for a stopover Sunday night. Nuru Deen, the head of an organization called the Green Book, told AFP that his society had invited the two Libyans but they were refused entry into the country by immigration officials at the airport.

TOGO

216 Candidates For 24 March Legislative Elections

AB011702 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Lome, 1 Mar (AFP) — Two hundred and sixteen candidates will stand for the legislative elections of 24 March 1985, during which the voters are expected to elect 77 parliamentarians and 22 alternate parliamentarians, the Togolese Ministry of Interior announced last night.

The candidates had until Thursday, 28 February, at midnight to submit their applications. Male and female citizens who are 25 or over and qualify can stand for the elections. The outgoing assembly was elected from a single list presented by the ruling Rally of the Togolese People (only party) on 30 December 1979.

This freedom to stand for elections granted to all the citizens stems from the political will expressed by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on 12 January during the celebration of the 18th anniversary of his coming to power.

ANGOLA

ANGOP: RSA Military Maneuver Seen as Provocation

MB030949 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] New York, 2 Mar (ANGOP) — Political observers consider the recent large-scale maneuvers of the South African troops in northern Namibia, codenamed "Iron Fist," as a new military provocation of the South Africa racists against Angola.

According to TASS, the USSR news agency, this provocation is supported by Washington.

Citing the news release from the ANC delegation to the United Nations, TASS says that this show of strength held near the Angolan border had the participation of the South Africa motorized forces. The total number of men participating in these maneuvers is about 100,000 and the troops were supported by South African aircraft. Still according to TASS, the South African troops simulated to smash the enemy defenses, to neutralize their artillery and armored cars, as well as to launch an offensive inside enemy territory.

In other words, the South African high command is preparing a possible aggression against Angola and simultaneously is testing different kinds of military material manufactured in South Africa as well as the western technology of Israel and the NATO organization.

According to the *CAPE TIMES* newspaper, published in Cape Town, the South African armed troops do not exclude the possibility of perpetrating new aggression against Angola and that operation has already been tested in northern Namibia.

KUP: U.S., Other UNITA Prisoners Arrive in Jamba

MB041241 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Mar (KUP) — The Americans, Filipinos, Portuguese, and English guestworkers captured during the UNITA attack on the Kafunfo diamond mine have arrived in Jamba, the UNITA provisional capital. Contacted by the KUP, they said they were in good health. On 3 March, they watched a soccer game between the teams of Estrela Vermelha and Martir da Liberdade.

NAMIBIA

Mudge Says Country on Road to Independence

MB020616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, says South-West Africa [SWA] is irrevocably on the road to independence.

Addressing a conference of the Afrikaanse Studente Bond [South African Student's Bond] in Johannesburg, he said that the inhabitants of the territory had to accept that South Africa would be withdrawing from SWA at one stage or another. Mr Mudge said it would be South-West Africans who would basically ensure the future and independence of the territory.

Also speaking at the conference, the leaders of the SWAPO Democrats, Mr Andreas Chipanga, said that the question of SWA had repercussions for the territory itself, for South Africa, and for the world at large. He said that the problem with SWA was that it remained a colony — the only colony in Africa — and it was humiliating to live in a colony.

UK Parliamentary Delegation Comments on Visit

MB020629 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The British all-parliamentary delegation which spent a week in South-West Africa has confirmed that Britain remains committed to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 regarding independnece for the territory.

Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, they said that they had gained the impression that South-West Africans yearned for independence. The group said that they would do all they could to ensure that development aid from Britain and Europe came to the inhabitants of the territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. State Department Cited on Dialogue, Arrests

MB020620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The American State Department has urged the South African Government and opposition groups to take, in its words, courageous steps towards opening dialogue, which it says is essential on the road to representative government.

In a statement issued on the instructions of the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, the United States expresses regret at the recent arrests by the South African authorities of persons opposed to the government.

The statement, which was read in Washington by a departmental spokesman, Mr Edward Djerejian, says the United States believes that there is a genuine process of reform underway in South Africa and that the South African Government is determined to move down the road of constructive change away from apartheid, but it says it requires more than one willing party if essential, meaningful dialogue is to take place. Therefore, Mr Djerejian said, the United States was appealing to both the South African Government and opposition parties to look beyond short-sighted actions and tactical postures and to take courageous steps to break the stalemate that has for tool long impeded communication and negotiation in South Africa.

Referring to the arrest on charges of treason of a significant number of people, the statement said that the detentions had come less than 1 month after the state president's address at the opening of Parliament, in which he promised blacks more political influence.

R.F. Botha Says U.S. Misunderstands UDF Arrests

MB021037 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha says UDF [United Democratic Front] members who were arrested recently were not put in jail because of their membership with the front. Botha says they were arrested as individuals because of alleged contraventions which, in his words, could in the opinion of an attorney general lead to prosecution.

Botha was reacting to a statement by the U.S. State Department in Washington about recent developments in South Africa. Botha says the United States had misunderstood the arrests.

He says the government did not decided to arrest the UDF leaders; they were taken in as a result of police investigations. The trial, says Botha, will take place according to what he calls generally acceptable rules of criminal procedure. Botha says no one in South Africa is prosecuted because of their opposition to the government.

Further on Botha Comments

MB030613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he appreciates the recognition by the Government of the United States of positive steps taken by the South African Government within the framework of its reform program. However, he says it is a pity that the American Administration is misconceived about the circumstances under which a number of people have been arrested on charges of high treason.

Mr Botha was reacting to a statement issued by the American State Department in which it appealed for the opening of dialogue on the road to representative government. In the statement, the State Department also acknowledged that there was a genuine process of reform underway in South Africa, but it expressed regret at the recent arrests by the South African authorities of people opposed to the government.

Mr Botha said in Cape Town that the arrests had not been the decision of the government but of the attorney general, who had acted on information obtained by the police. Mr Botha gave an assurance that the trial of the suspects would be conducted in terms of generally accepted legal rules and principles.

He emphasized that no one in South Africa was arrested for opposing the government. However, he added that there could be no reform in circumstances where thare was no law and order.

UDF Official Claims Abduction by RSA Agents

MB021041 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] A UDF [United Democratic Front] official says he was abducted by South African intelligence agents. Partick Lepunya, a Transvaal regional office bearer, says he was interrogated by two men claiming to be members of the National Intelligence Service [NIS]. He says the men asked him to spy on the UDF and its affiliates. According to Lepunya, the two arrived at his home in Soweto late on Thursday night. He told Zai Kuchalia about the incident:

[Begin recording] [Lepunya] They identified themselves as NIS people, you see, and that they wanted to chat with me outside. But then I asked them if they were arresting me. They said, no, they do not have powers of arrest, but powers of talking to people or eliminating people. I was taken into a car and driven into a veld.

[Kuchalia] What sort of questions were you asked?

[Lepunya] I was asked about UDF activities, particularly over the weekend, and what is going to happen that I must present a report for them [as heard] and that they will give me a thousand rand. [end recording]

But the NIS has categorically denied Lepunya's claims. A spokesperson says the NIS does not usually comment on this type of allegation, but in view of the seriousness of the matter, the service denied that any of its members were responsible for the incident.

Buthelezi Comments on U.S. Trip, Disinvestment

MB030524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that during his visit to the United States, he asked President Reagan to do more to lend credibility to the American policy of constructive engagement with South Africa. Another of his proposals was that there should be a stricter application of the Sullivan Code, which governs the treatment of blacks employed by American companies with subsidiaries in South Africa. Our Johannesburg news staff report that Chief Buthelezi was speaking on his return to South Africa at Jan Smuts Airport.

Reacting to the new government guideline for the resettlement of black communities, he said that they had to be welcomed.

Referring to the American disinvestment campaign against South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said that although the campaign was supported by several influential American groups, he had encountered evidence that the majority of Americans were opposed to it. He said that he had spoken out against the campaign by putting the viewpoint of a large proportion of black South Africans. He had only emphasized the consequences of withholding investments and had not conducted a counter campaign. Chief Buthelezi expressed concern at the division in black ranks in South Africa regarding the question of disinvestment.

Further on Disinvestment

MB040602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says people in South Africa who support disinvestment and who say blacks should be prepared to bear the suffering should show that they are willing to share the suffering by resigning from their jobs.

Interviewed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Chief Buthelezi said it was not right for people to prescribe suffering for others when they were not prepared to be a part of it themselves.

Chief Buthelezi, who has just returned from a 1-month's overseas visit, also said a disinvestment campaign against South Africa would have a devastating effect on other countries in southern Africa.

STAR on U.S. Disinvestment Legislation

MB022350 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Feb 85 p 10

[Editorial: "A Clear Message From the U.S."]

[Text] South Africans should be in no doubt as to the scale and intensity of anti-apartheid politics in the United States. Some may have felt inclined to pooh-pooh the recent spate of demonstrations, but no-one dares ignore the flood of anti-investment bills now being processed in Congress.

The Reagan Administration is opposed to disinvestment but is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain this position. The U.S. Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, said at the weekend that his government now faced a serious battle against disinvestment. This was on the eve of flying to Washington for consultations — presumably to help defend constructive engagement. Mr Nickel warned that casualties at Crossroads and the crackdown on the United Democratic Front leadership boosted calls in the United States for economic sanctions. He put it bluntly: "We need demonstrable evidence of forward progress to rally the moderates to fight sanctions." Further, he pointed out that moderate Republicans in the Senate "have got the idea that there is not enough progress on reform."

The moderates now face boycott Bills such as that moved by Senator William Proxmire, the ranking democrat in the banking committee. The Bill is designed to block all further American investment in South Africa, and all U.S. trading in Krugerrands.

It is quite possible the Proxmire Bill, if passed, could indirectly encourage violence and support those who seek revolution rather than evolution. Pretoria should not be over-sensitive, therefore, about being pushed by the Reagan Administration. The U.S. Administration, whose policy is as conservative as it is possible to be in the current circumstances, has sent a clear signal on matters such as forced removals and black urban rights. Mr P.W. Botha's initiatives during the current session may be in response to Washington...yet the response is not enough, and extremists at home and the would-be boycotters abroad continue to have a field day.

Legislation could reach President Reagan later this year. In the present climate the use of his veto could be politically dangerous.

Malan on Defense Reductions, Control of Security

MB020520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0512 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Cape Town, March 2 SAPA — It would be premature to scale down South Africa's defence capabilities at this stage, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Cape Town today. Opening the Cape show at the Goodwood Grounds, he said there should be no illusions that the country's enemies had ceased their economic, physical and psychological campaigns against South Africa.

"There is therefore no reason to be complacent. Bearing in mind the objectives of our enemies it would be premature to scale down a strong military power equipped and orientated to defending her peoples against aggression and unruliness.

"Ours is no aggressive war machine, no tool of an imperialist or colonialist regime; it is purely a prepared defence force," he said.

General Malan denied allegations that the SADF controlled the state security system or that "unnamed defence force chiefs" were deliberately trying to disrupt government peace initiatives.

"Let me state it clearly again that the task of a soldier is to serve his country. In that sense, he is an instrument of the elected state apparatus. Allegations to the contrary are a reflection on the integrity of the defence force, its efficiency and its able leader corps."

General Malan said organisations such as the End Conscription Campaign, the United Democratic Front, the ANC and the South African Communist Party were "doing everything in their power to not only cast suspicion and doubt on the SADF but also to polarise the people of South Africa in general."

He said the SADF kept to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati accord, "despite propaganda to the opposite."

Paper Reports 'Secret Plan' To End Racial Conflict

MB031040 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] There is a secret plan by business leaders to end racial conflict in South Africa. That is according to *THE SUNDAY STAR* newspaper, which reports a group of powerful international businessmen are to hold a meeting in Britain to discuss a way to dramatically improve the quality of life of South African blacks. They are said to be opposed to disinvestment and believe only a massive injection of capital into the South African black community will save the country from disaster.

Johannesburg Cites Tutu on Constructive Engagement

MB040605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] In an interview with the American magazine *NEWS WEEK*, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has said that the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement has been discredited by recent police action in black townships and the arrest of what he called black opposition in South Africa. He said that as a protest, he would refuse to meet any officials of the adminstration.

Bishop Tutu said there were only two ways in which apartheid could be dismantled, by violence or by dialogue.

SUNDAY EXPRESS Interviews Goldberg in Israel

MB030910 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 3 Mar 85 p 2

[By *SUNDAY EXPRESS* Tel Aviv correspondent]

[Text] Mr Denis Goldberg says he didn't need a 747 Boeing to fly to Tel Aviv — he felt so free he could have flapped his "own wings" and taken off.

The 52-year-old communist and African National Congress explosives expert who was released this week after spending 22 years in jail said yesterday: "I cannot tell you how free I feel."

In an emotional interview with the *SUNDAY EXPRESS*, Mr Goldberg said: "How I wish that I were as brave and strong as (ANC leader Nelson) Mandela and had refused to sign."

He was referring to a statement he signed renouncing violence as a political weapon in exchange for his freedom.

But he is completely unrepentant.

Sitting in his daughter Hilary's home at the Galilee kibbutz, Ma'ayan Baruch, with his wife Esme who had flown in from London and whom he had not seen for 13 years, Mr Goldberg said his new task would be to persuade Israel to change its positive attitude towards South Africa.

Mr Goldberg said he was determined to continue the fight for civil rights in South Africa and asked for pardon of "my leader Nelson Mandela" who two weeks ago refused State President Mr P.W. Botha's conditional offer of freedom.

Mr Goldberg looked tired but fit and recalled that in recent years he had been permitted only one visitor, Mrs Hilary Kuny, the wife of Johannesburg advocate, Mr Denis Kuny.

At an earlier press conference, a weeping Mr Goldberg said he "had a most terrible desire to live, to be with my daughter again, to see the light. I needed to be out of prison."

Referring to his "comrades", Mr Goldberg said: "I hope they understand."

In the interview, Mr Goldberg said his 22 years in jail had not change his ideas.

"I see myself in the politics of South Africa not as a Jew but as a white South African. White South Africans have many privileges. They have all the privileges. The blacks have none and the whole policy is to turn them into the servants of the white man. I could not be indifferent to this. Each demand for civil rights was met with greater repression to the point where it became obvious that the answer to the might of the white South African state was to take up arms."

He recalled his role in the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party: "We started by a non-violent fight. We wrote and asked for civil rights. We shouted. The transformation of the struggle was not an easy decision. You took the risk of being hanged or getting a long prison sentence."

Mandela and other "comrades" were the political leaders, he said. "I served the movement with my technical ability." (Mr Goldberg organised the military training and the sabotage squads of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe).

Mr Goldberg, Mandela and other senior ANC men were charged in the Rivonia trial in 1962. All were sentenced to life in jail. Mr Goldberg's family was deported and he recalled how for 16 years he was in complete isolation.

Once he escaped. "I tasted freedom for 45 minutes and then I was arrested. For two years and eight months I was in the wing of those sentenced to death at Pretoria prison."

"Four executions each week. In their last hours those sentenced to be hanged sang religious hymns. They were accompanied to the gallows by the songs of all the prisoners of Death Row."

Looking to the future, Mr Goldberg said: "I would like to see a solution which is not implemented by violence because many people will die. Many people are dying already. The black people alone cannot solve the situation in which 70 percent of the South African nation is defranchised. They need the help of the rest of the world."

ZIMBABWE

Government Forces Seal Off, Search Bulawayo Suburbs

MB021152 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Bulawayo police have sealed off the western suburbs of the city, and are advising residents to remain in their homes. A police spokesman told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that entry in and out of the area is controlled. The action follows recent political disturbances and the murder of ZANU-PF supporters by ZAPU supporters.

Looking for ZAPU 'Dissidents'

MB021149 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Units of the Zimbawean national Army have cordoned off the predominantly black western suburb of Bulawayo, the capital of the troubled Matabeland Province. Reports from Harare say the operation began at dawn with troops moving into position in convoys of trucks and low flying helicopters broadcasting messages warning people to remain in doors.

Troops were said to be moving from house to house in an apparent bid to identify dissident elements within the ZAPU party of the main opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. It was not known immediately whether any arrests have been made. Bulawayo is the main base of Mr Nkomo's party.

A funeral service this morning for the five members of the United African National Council [UANC] Party murdered in the northwestern town of Wange last week was cancelled. The funeral was to have been attended by Mr Nkomo and the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Government Spokesman Comments

MB031142 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Security forces continued their operations against dissidents and their supporters in the western suburbs of Bulawayo today.

A government spokesman says it has been found necessary to end the unnecessary loss of human life following the recent political-inspired violence in the city. A number of people were killed in the violance.

The western suburbs were sealed off yesterday morning to allow the security forces to carry out their operation. The spokesman emphasized that the measure is temporary.

Nkomo Hiding; Muzorewa Comments

MB030727 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Bulawayo in Zimbabwe remains cordoned off by police and Army units. The Western townships of the city were sealed off to allow a search for suspected members of armed dissident gangs in Zimbabwe's second largest city.

Newsmen turned back at roadblocks erected on all roads into the densely populated areas said the perimeter of the cordoned off areas had been reduced and troop presence had lessened. Other reports say that hundreds have been placed in (?fenced) holding areas. These were people unable to produce identity documents or permits that they were employed.

In Harare, aides of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said that he had gone into hiding in Bulawayo.

The leader of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said the troops and police were beating blacks during house searches. He said he was concerned about the mounting interparty violence, but said it was generated by the prime minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party.

Nkomo 'Reported' in Harare

MB031225 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo is reported to be in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, after fleeing from Bulawayo. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL quotes Nkomo as saying he had gone to Harare because he could not return safely to his home in Bulawayo's (Pelindaba) township, and because he wanted to meet tomorrow with Home Affairs Minister Simbi Mubako.

Nkomo says he will lodge a strong protest against the Bulawayo military operations staged by more than 4,000 Army troops backed by police. He says the operation left him flabbergasted and alleges that people in Bulawayo were subjected to degrading and inhuman treatment. Nkomo says he avoided the military dragnet by leaving his (Pelindaba) home on Friday. He says he requested a police escort back to his home after Saturday's predawn swoop but was refused. He said he stayed in a Bulawayo hotel until leaving the city early today for Harare.

Meanwhile, Army sources in Bulawayo say it is not known how long that siege would last. Authorities have also not disclosed whether any arrests have been made in the hunt for antigovernment rebels.

Operation Ends 3 Mar

MB040535 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The joint police and Army operation in Bulawayo's western suburb ended last night. The operation was mounted at the weekend in an effort to prevent the occurence of politically inspired violence which resulted in the death of two ZANU-PF youth in the city a few days previously.

ZANU-PF Official Says Party Being Discredited

MB030628 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for the commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, says the time has come for the ruling party to identify its true supporters and discard those who pretend to be sympathetic to its cause.

Comrade Ushewokunze told a rally in Chinoi that some people are committing offenses using the name of ZANU-PF in order to discredit the ruling party.

He added that as the vanguard of the party, the youth should be a shining example of discipline and must refuse to be abused.

HERALD Says 'No Excuse' for Interparty Violence

MB020914 Harare THE HERALD in English
26 Feb 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Party Violence"]

[Text] Inter-party violence has again reared its ugly head in Zimbabwe. This internecine bloodletting is a disgrace to our country, a serious blemish on our international prestige and a betrayal to those who died so we could be free.

Enough blood was shed during the struggle to see Zimbabwe free. Our efforts now should be directed towards development, towards unity, towards the elimination of poverty, ignorance and disease. These battles require all of our energies.

Instead we are being haunted by the spectre of Zimbabweans killing and maiming each other, through bandit activities and now through inter-party clashes. Where are we heading for if such violence, such cold-blooded killing, becomes routine?

There must be no room in Zimbabwe for those who want to take the law into their own hands. Banditry and other forms of extra-legal violence should never be allowed.

There must be no room for unbridled violence. It is Incumbent upon the leaders to discourage their followers from engaging in partisan or other forms of violence.

There can be no excuse for resorting to violence to solve political disagreements that can easily be handled within the existing constitutional machinery.

More policemen and other security forces must be fully mobilised and deployed to end both the bandit menace and the political violence that occurred over the last three days and in which at least four people died. There was the further disturbing news about the four ZANU (PF) members who were hanged in Plumtree so they could "vomit the ZANU (PF) they had swallowed".

That was a disgusting display of savagery and bestiality. No civilised society can tolerate that kind of behaviour.

In the run-up to the June general election we can only hope that people will be able to disagree without being disagreeable. And we hope there will be constructive dialogue, focusing on issues and what each party hopes to do in the next session of parliament. An end to banditry and inter-party violence would pave the way for mature political discussions and would be a sign that we are becoming a seasoned member of the community of nations.